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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Complete

*Garden
Guide
for
1950*

THE GARDEN STORE'S *Garden Annual*

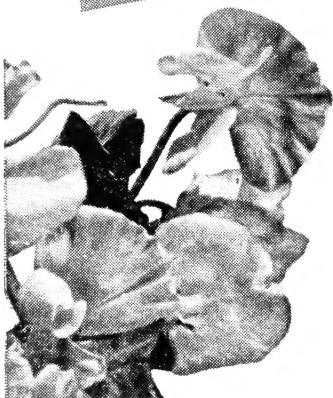
FROM THE GARDEN STORE • 107-109 E. Third St. • DAYTON 2, OHIO

**New! THE GREATEST FLOWER
NEWS IN MORE THAN A DECADE**

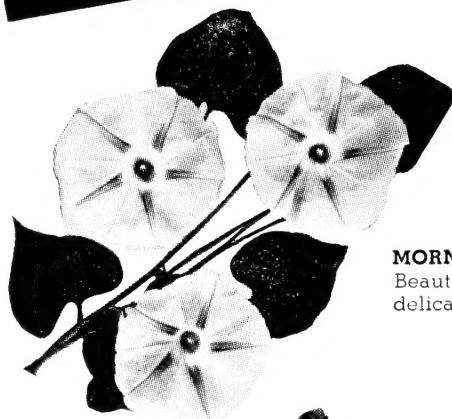


FIRE CHIEF PETUNIA—This beautiful deep red petunia is the first flower to win the top Gold Medal award in eleven years! Plan to be one of the first to use this important new variety. Will add a glowing new freshness to your 1950 flower garden.

New Selections for YOUR GARDEN



SWEET PEA—The Margaret O'Brien. Distinctly different color. Radiant salmon-coral suffused with luminous orange sheen.



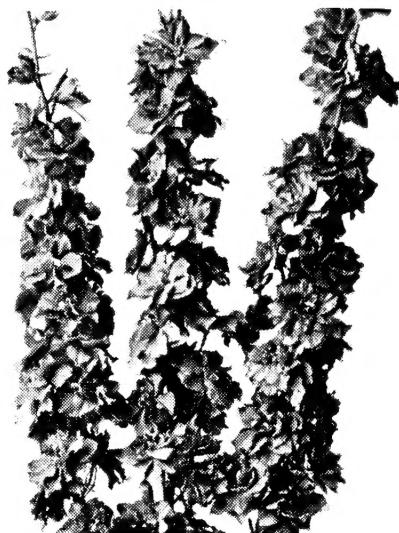
MORNING GLORY—Blue Star.
Beautiful. Dark blue star on delicate sky-blue trumpet.



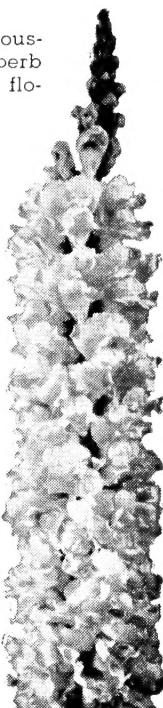
ASTER—Princess. Deep quilled "cushion" centers. 3" to 3½" blooms. Makes fine wilt-resistant cut flowers in new colors.



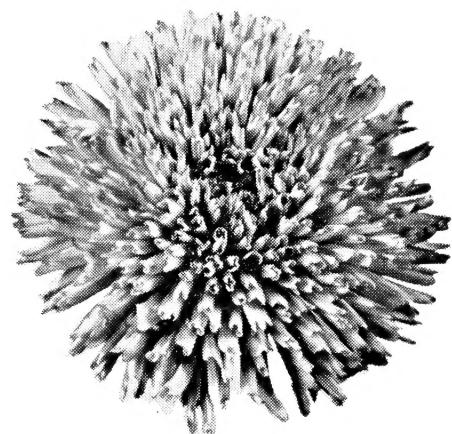
POPPY, Gartford—Pastel mixture. Long stemmed. Very rich. A most unusual giant flowering strain.



LARKSPUR—Regal. Tremendously long thick spikes. Superb performer that suits critical florist standards.



DOUBLE SNAPDRAGON—Lemonade. Clear primrose-yellow with extra petals in the mouth of each floret.



CALENDULA—Orange Quills. Bright mid-orange flower. Unique form. Petals curl downward and meet underneath forming a quill.

LIMITED WARRANTY CLAUSE—Our Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.

**This book is a
Complete Guide**



**Do you know exactly how much
lettuce seed to plant for the number
of feet of row you want?**

**... or what kind of soil you need
for cucumbers? And how to get it?**

**... or what are the reasons behind
inter-cropping, catch-cropping, and
succession cropping?**

**... or the special fertilizer needs of
dahlias?**

• • •

In this "Garden Annual" you'll find the answers to hundreds of questions like these! Unlike most seed catalogs, this book devotes nearly half its space to the "How-when-where-why" of gardening.

You see, we want your garden to be a rousing success! We want you to get the most results with the least effort. We want your gardening to be fun.

So, in this book as in our store, we do everything possible to help the gardeners we serve.

Our job as seedsmen, we believe, is to provide know-how, as well as merchandise. We provide it through our Spring Garden Annuals. We keep on providing it in our store, throughout the year!

YEAR-ROUND!

We offer a complete,
year-round, local garden
service.

We offer only good,
fresh seeds—packet or bulk.

We offer a complete sup-
ply service.

We offer cheerful, expert
garden counsel.

HELLO NEIGHBOR!



Just between us home folks—

As you've already noticed, this Garden Annual comes to you from a neighbor. Unlike most seed catalogs, it's a local affair. That's very important, we think.

For one thing, it means that this book tells about gardening in the Dayton area—and offers you seeds and garden materials suited to the soils and growing conditions in the Dayton area. It also means that you don't have to send a thousand miles away to get what you want for your garden. You can get the very best right here at 107-109 East Third Street.

Here's another important point: In selecting our stocks, we always keep in mind the needs and preferences of our customers . . . our neighbors. So, we always make sure that the seed we offer are those that will give the best results in the Dayton area, regardless of what they'll do in other parts of the country. And in passing on the benefit of our experience, we have already helped you off to a good start on your garden the minute you buy your seed in our store.

So, success to you! And may we see you soon . . . and often.

THE GARDEN STORE

Home of Friendly Garden Service

107-109 EAST THIRD ST.

DAYTON, OHIO



How to Grow and Maintain a Beautiful, Rich, Green Lawn!

STARTING A NEW LAWN

SOIL PREPARATION. Spade or plow the area to a 6 or 8 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. A heavy clay soil can be lightened by mixing with sand and humus. A light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of heavier soil. For best results soil should be slightly heavy. If the soil is acid, scatter crushed limestone.

Peat moss or Terralite are invaluable additions to both light and heavy soils because they help retain soil moisture without allowing the water to be dissipated down below the root lines. Too, they keep soil particles loose and friable. Spade them into the soil or apply as a top dressing at least half an inch deep. In a heavy clay soil use one inch or more. A newly planted lawn needs a rich well balanced soil, because grass roots are heavy feeders. By feeding the soil the vital elements contained in plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, etc., you are headed toward a successful planting. We can recommend the best plant food for your local soil condition.

Mix the lawn food with a top dressing or rake and work it well into the soil. Because fresh manure usually contains weed seeds its use is not advisable for a new lawn.

SEEDING. The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed required is five pounds per thousand square feet. Skimping on seed in quality or quantity is costly in time and labor. A well sown lawn checks the immediate introduction and development of weeds. Too much seed retards growth. Choose a calm windless day for sowing. A more uniform distribution of seed is possible with a spreader. Whether sown by hand or spreader, however, sow in two directions, one at right angles to the other. This insures against leaving bare grassless areas.

Rake the seed into the soil lightly or brush it in by dragging some light flexible object over it such as a sack. The seed should be covered by an eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing.

ROLLING. May be properly employed to press the soil firmly around the new seed. Use a light water ballast roller, empty to one third full. Remember the soil becomes compacted if rolled too heavily too often or when wet and sticky. For leveling your lawn whether new or old use top dressing, never a roller.

WATER with a fine spray so the seed bed will not be disturbed. If the normal moisture is enough to keep the lawn just slightly damp try not to water it again until the seed has germinated, but do not let it get dry at any time.

SPRING LAWN CARE

Fine lawns start with very early spring care. Here are some suggestions.

1. **REMOVE** all the winter accumulations of leaves and debris by raking.

2. **APPLY PLANT FOOD** as directed by the manufacturer. If grass has started apply when grass is dry, then soak the lawn to wash the plant food off the blades and into the soil.

3. **RE-SEED** thin and bare spots using about a pound to each 200 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, then cover the seed lightly.

4. **ROLL** the lawn with a lightweight roller when soil is dry enough to prevent compacting.

Fall planting offers many advantages in lawn starting. If you plant in the spring, seed early—long before you begin work on your flower garden, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. Planting delayed until mid-summer can be successful if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding.

SUMMER LAWN CARE

1. **MOW** frequently enough to keep grass from exceeding a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch height. Set the mower to cut about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Very close cutting scalps the rough spots and unless done extra-frequently injures the grass by sudden exposure to the sun after it has been shaded by dense growth. Short mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial. They are harmful however if the quantity is so great the grass is smothered and new growth retarded.

2. **WEED CONTROL** with the many excellent and selective types now available assures weed elimination with the least effort and time. Get those weeds early before they seed or spread and your summer lawn care is considerably easier. Refer to our weed killer selection in the back of our Garden Annual.

3. **WATERING** is a point that depends much on your good judgment. If the turf is dry it is far wiser to soak limited areas to a six to eight inch depth on successive evenings than to sprinkle the whole lawn with a limited supply of moisture that will attract the dry grass roots up to the surface. Water sloping areas more liberally at the top to compensate for drainage losses.

FALL LAWN CARE

FEEDING the lawn with a balanced plant food and seeding the bare and thin spots will amply reward your effort the following spring with a sparkling, healthy new growth.

Fall Is A Good Time To Make a New Lawn. During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to flourish without interference.

CURRENT
Price Changes
IN OUR 1950 CATALOG

AGRICO

Pages 25, 38, 47

FOR LAWNS, TREES & SHRUBS (6-10-4) 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

FOR GARDENS (4-12-4) 5 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

FOR BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (6-10-4) 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

SPREADERS

Page 37

MODEL	WIDTH	CAPACITY	PRICE
"B"	16"	20 lbs.	\$ 6.85
Junior	18"	40 lbs.	10.25
Standard	24"	75 lbs.	27.50
Special	36"	115 lbs	37.20

BLACK LEAF "40"

Page 40

oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$12.65.

CUPRO-K

Page 40

3 lb. bag, 89c; 48 lb. case, \$11.52.

VOLK OIL SPRAY

Page 41

4 ozs. 35c; 16 ozs. 70c; Qt. \$1.25; Gal \$2.85; 5 gals \$9.50.

THE GARDEN STORE
107-109 E. Third St.
Dayton 2, Ohio

"Everything you Need"

LAWN SEED

Our own formulas . . . mixed and blended here in Dayton to suit Dayton's soil and climatic conditions.

TRIPLE TESTED

1. for purity.
2. for germination.
3. for performance

Proven Formulas for Miami valley soils.

SUNNY GLEN MIXTURE

Our biggest seller and the best grass seed mixture we know how to make for average lawn conditions.

Sunny Glen lawn seed has all the attributes desired in a fine lawn grass. The fact that it has been used for years on many of Dayton's finest lawns should be proof enough of its quality and satisfactory performance.

Sunny Glen is 99.65% weed free. When ordering, please advise if wanted with or without White Clover. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

SUN-SHADE DIAMOND

A superfine combination of scientifically picked grasses: extra heavy Kentucky Bluegrass, Creeping Red Fescue, Fancy Red Top Grass, and Astoria Bent Grass. These are all deep rooting permanent grasses and free from any of the coarse grasses.

Sun Shade Diamond was developed for shaded areas, but it will also thrive in full sun. It is 99.75% WEED-FREE! The liberal amount of bent grass in this mixture insures a rich green color and a thick, weed free turf. Lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 25 lbs. \$25.00; 100 lbs. \$96.00

TERRACE TURF

Do you have an unsightly, bare backed terrace or hillside on which you have been unable to maintain a turf?

Terrace Turf is designed for just such places as this. Contains quick growing

and deep rooted grasses which resist drought and thrive in spite of thin, poor soil conditions.

Terrace Turf may be used in either full sun, or shade. Lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50; 25 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$69.00.

DAYTON SPECIAL

Considerable demand exists for a lawn grass mixture at a lower price than our higher quality formulas. There are locations where the customer feels that low cost of materials is more important than extreme fineness of turf.

To meet this demand, Dayton Special was formulated. It is a good serviceable mixture of high quality, recleaned, tested seeds. Contains Kentucky Bluegrass, Red Top Grass, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$65.00.

SEE PAGE 38 for LAWN FERTILIZERS

Here's How to Figure Seed Requirements

For seeding bare ground 4 to 5 pounds of seed is needed per thousand square feet. In reseeding where some grass is already present, the condition of the turf will determine to a considerable extent the amount needed. Usually, about half as much as for a full seeding is used.

We maintain a complete stock of the various individual grasses and would be pleased to quote on any special formulas made up to order.

**THE GARDEN STORE
DAYTON, OHIO**

SPECIAL PURPOSE GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass — Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn. This assures you of plump, high-germinating seeds. **Fancy Grade:** Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Superfine Grade: Lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 25 lbs. \$25.00; 100 lbs. \$98.00.

Canada Blue Grass — Similar to the Kentucky Blue, but somewhat coarser. Especially adapted for use in hot dry locations, on hillsides and on thin soils. **Lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 25 lbs. \$20.50; 100 lbs. \$80.00.**

Astoria Bent Grass — An attractive dark green fine-bladed Bent Grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Tests have shown this strain to be best adapted of any of the bents for home lawns. Used in our Sun-Shade Diamond Mixture. **Lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50; 25 lbs. \$40.00; 100 lbs. \$155.00.**

Seaside Bent — A fine leaved, true creeping bent which makes a beautiful, dense, velvety turf. It is an excellent bent for putting greens or for lawns. **Lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$17.50; 25 lbs. \$42.50; 100 lbs. \$165.00.**

White Dutch Clover — Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the Spring. **Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00; 25 lbs. \$33.50; 100 lbs. \$128.00.**

Chewings Fescue — A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth, and hard wear. **Lb. 85c* 10 lbs. \$8.00; 25 lbs. \$19.25; 100 lbs. \$75.00.**

Creeping Red Fescue — An extremely hardy type of fine leaved fescue which spreads by creeping on top the ground. Excellent for shade. **Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.**

Poa Trivialis — This is a true shade grass similar in growth and appearance to the well known Kentucky Blue Grass. Not recommended on thin poor soils. **Lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00; 25 lbs. \$26.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.**

Red Top Grass — Quick growing. Thrives on a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses. **Lb. 95c; 10 lbs. \$9.00; 25 lbs. \$22.00; 100 lbs. \$86.00.**

Rye Grass, Domestic — A fast growing, short lived grass used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower germinating perennial grasses. Rather coarse in texture. **Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

Rye Grass, Perennial — Considered a better, more lasting nurse grass than the Domestic variety which it resembles. **Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$28.00.**

VEGETABLE SEEDS



From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The Symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant in well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of furrow, 3" to 4" deep and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of soil over seeds. Press soil firmly over seeds, but do not pack hard. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils,

cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a larger bearing period.) Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 49 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pods almost round. Meaty, stringless and brittle. Medium Green. 53 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Medal. 51 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax (fr)—Stocky, large, strongly productive plants. Pods, golden yellow, tender, stringless. 55 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Beans, Pole

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.)

Anchor well as heavy beanvines blow over easily.

Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

London Horticultural or Cranberry—Hardy, good climber. 5" pods flat-oval, dark green when young, splashed with red. Slightly curved, stringless, little fiber and very fleshy. 70 days.

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Vigorous, good climbing plants waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Beans

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

BEANS, Continued

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Plant Lima Beans with the eye down to assist quick germination. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Lima, Pole

Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.

King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

The beans illustrated here (to give you a comparison of sizes) are: 1—Improved Golden Wax; 2—Giant Stringless; 3—Tendergreen; 4—Bountiful; 5—Kentucky Wonder; 6—Henderson's Bush Lima, and 7—Fordhook Bush Lima.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red. 58 days.

BEETS, STOCK (Mangel Wurzel)

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows. Plant 2 1/2" to 4" apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves

so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1 1/4" to 1 1/2" in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty, delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

FEEDING IMPROVES QUALITY AND YIELD!

By feeding their vegetables adequately, home gardeners can not only enjoy increased yields, and higher quality, but can reduce substantially the work involved in gardening. Expense of feeding plants remains practically at its prewar figure.

To apply, stretch the line to mark the row in which seeds are to be planted. Then not less than two inches away on either side, make a furrow four inches deep. Pour plant food into each furrow at the rate of one pound

(or pint) for 50 feet, and cover it with earth. Then make the drill in which seed are to be sown and proceed with planting as usual.

The standard application of a balanced plant food for evenly distributed area coverage is 4 pounds per 100 square feet (a space 10x10 feet square). You may figure one pound per pint, so an area 10 by 10 ft. requires two quarts. One quart will feed 50 square feet and one pint 25 square feet.



CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6 1/2-in., 3 1/2 to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

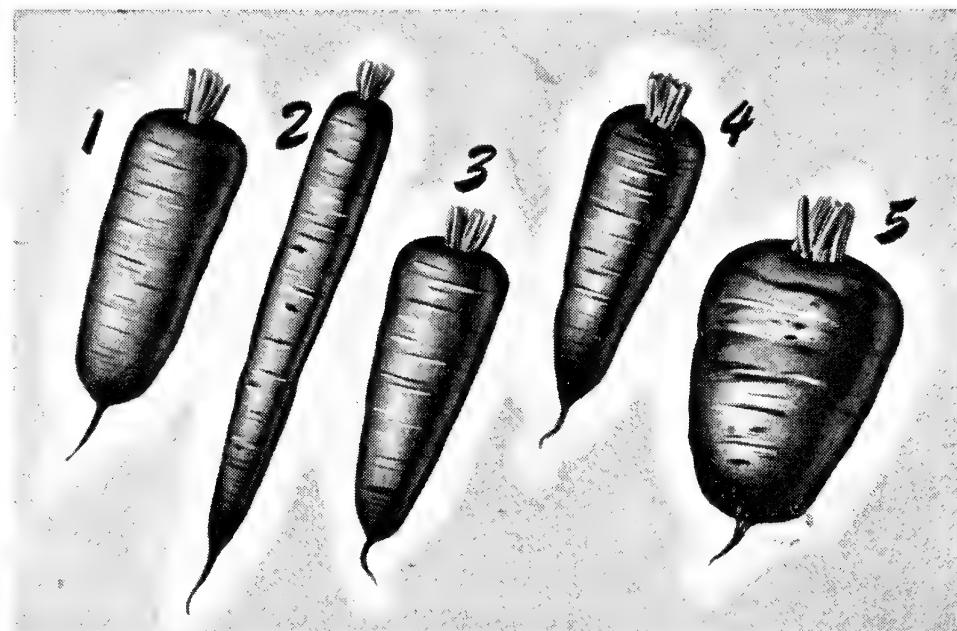
Premium Late Flat Dutch—The best late variety. Large, round, flat solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties. Tender; fine quality.

Red Variety

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.



Some carrots reach deeply into the soil for food and moisture while others widen themselves in the topsoil. Above are comparative sizes and shapes of carrots. (1) Chantenay; (2) Imperator; (3) Danvers Half Long; (4) Red Cored Chantenay; (5) Oxheart.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick. 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed 1/2" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER**Packet, 25c**

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at the top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days.

PROPER GARDEN SPADING A REAL ART

When the soil can be crumbled in your hand it is dry enough to spade. Spading wet soil forms clods that are difficult to break up. Mould a ball of soil in your hand and pat it to make a mud pie. If the pie holds together the soil is too wet to spade.

If you are going to tackle a sizable job of spading, it's good strategy to work at it only an hour a day. Then you'll be done before you realize it and the job will not be so exhausting.

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench aside at the end. Now spade with the

blade not parallel to the trench but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top soil, humus and plant food which you have added are dropped underneath and into the trench you have spaded previously.

When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the sub-soil. Pulverize the soil, breaking up clods with iron rake and removing stones or trash. Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before laying out the rows.



CELERY

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather. If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

COLLARDS

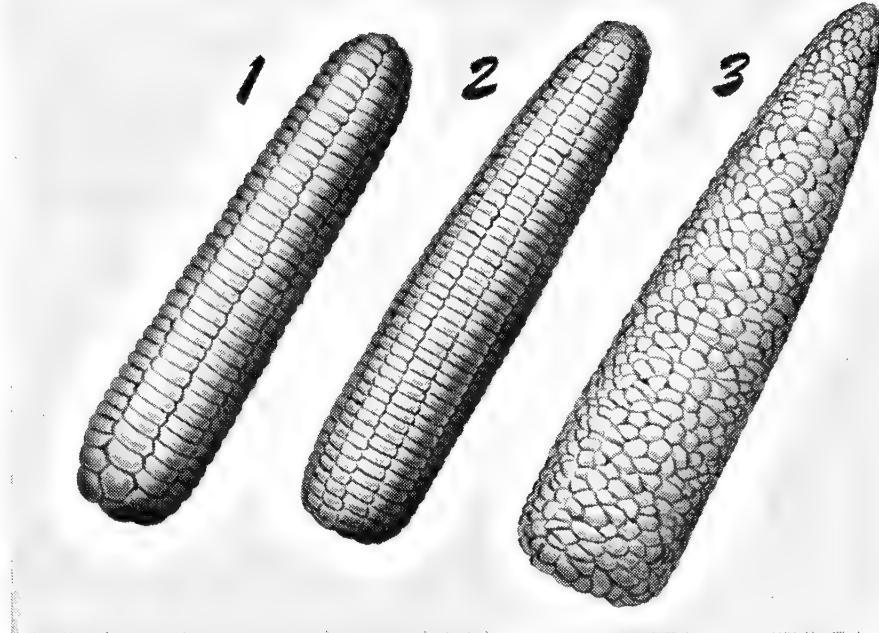
Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high; or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Plant on north side of garden or so late summer shade from your corn does not retard growth of other nearby vegetables. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 or 3 stalks to a hill. Space several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop. Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also,



Most Sweet Corn is really sweet only if it is home grown. As soon as it's picked, the sugar begins to turn to starch, and six hours after it's picked, most of the sweetness is gone. Illustrated above showing comparative row and kernel characteristics are (1) Golden Bantam (2) Golden Cross Bantam (3) Country Gentleman.

suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** detassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

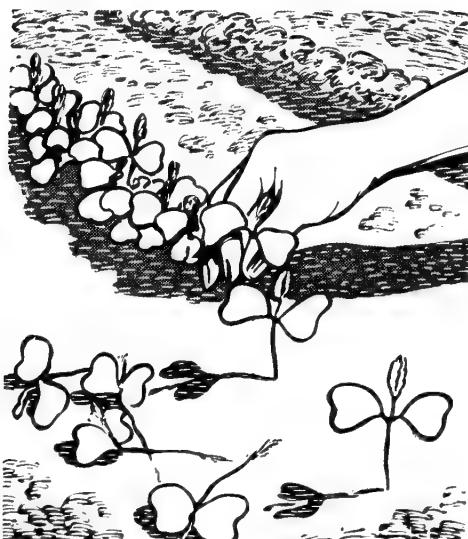
Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8-in. long, 8 straight rows. 88 days.

(Continued on Page 10)



SMART THINNING CAN INCREASE YIELD

There is no satisfactory way to avoid thinning. When too many come up, be thankful and consider the thinning out as an opportunity to select the best plants as the ones to survive.

For best results, thinning should be done gradually. In case of a crop which grows best when the plants stand four inches apart, do not at first thin it to one plant for each four inches.

It is foolish to discard all excess plants prematurely when accidents, insects or disease may destroy many which are left. If thinning is done by stages as the plants grow, they will finally stand at the optimum distance from each other, and there

will be small chance of vacant spaces in the row.

Lettuce plants, thinned to stand an inch apart, will soon reach a size when alternate plants can be removed to make a salad; and this process may be continued until the spacing is right for the remaining plants to mature.

Carrots may be thinned the first time when they are as thick as a pencil; and a dish of the thinnings will give those who have never eaten such tiny carrots before, a new idea of this vegetable.

Beets may be allowed to grow until about six inches tall, when their roots have just begun to swell.

SWEET CORN, Continued

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)

Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. Good late variety. 93 days.

POP CORN

South American or Yellow Dynamite

Rich, creamy, yellow, smooth and round kernels, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9-in. long. Vigorous grower. 115 days.

New! Hybrid Pop Corn

You will be delighted with the new hybrid pop corn. Yields are terrific; every plant produces corn with satisfying, big ears, with uniform popping ability. ASK US ABOUT THESE NEW HYBRIDS!

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All-American Selections. Dark green, white spine cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2 1/2-in. Ships well and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color,

carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7 3/4-in. long 2 3/4-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-American Selection. 2 1/2-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

New Hampshire Hybrid—Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low on the bush.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to stand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch, gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine or raffia. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry and avoid rotting.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Up-right growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

Every garden has a place for herbs, in the vegetable garden or for their

HERBS

1. Chives 2. Dill 3. Marjoram, Sweet 4. Sage 5. Sweet Basil 6. Thyme.

ornamental appearance in the flower garden.

Anise—An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants 14". 75 days.

Basil—Sweet—Annual; Ht. 12" to 18". Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

(Continued on Next Page)

TO SAVE SPACE, LET THEM CLIMB . . .

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, and beans can be grown on the fence.

When garden space is limited, wise home gardeners will exploit the air rights of their holding, and grow those vegetable crops that like to climb.

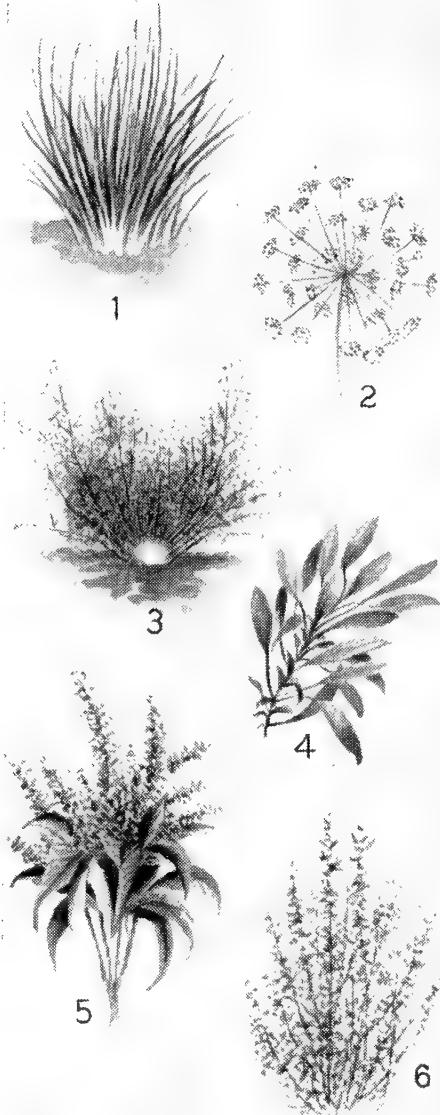
Cucumbers are among these, and any cucumber will be happy climbing a fence, whether it is called a climber or not. Even those with the largest fruits so heavy you might think they would need support, seldom do.

Careful tests have shown that on a given ground area more tomatoes can

be grown on plants pruned to a single stem and tied to a stake or fence, than in any other way. They ripen earlier, too, and in many ways this method is best for the small vegetable garden.

Keeping tomato plants pruned and tied needs constant attention. At the joint where each leaf grows on the main stem, a branch will develop, and this must be cut or pinched off before it is four inches long, otherwise its removal may weaken the plant.

Varieties of normal vine growth are the only kind that should be staked and pruned.



(HERBS, Continued)

Borage—Annual; Ht. 12-18". Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks. 80 days.

Caraway—Biennial; Ht. 18-24". Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves and shoots used for flavoring salads. 70 days.

Coriander—Annual; Ht. 24-30". Seeds used for flavoring and in candy and to mask taste of medicine. 75 days.

Chives—Perennial; Ht. 6". Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc. 80 days.

Dill—Annual; 2' to 3'. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days.

Fennel, Sweet—Biennial; Ht. 2' to 4'. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring. 60 days.

Margoram, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 1' to 2'. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 70 days.

Rosemary—Perennial used as annual; 2' to 4'. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

Sage—Perennial; Ht. 14" to 16". Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 75 days.

Thyme—Perennial; Ht. 8" to 12". Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch—Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Use as a vegetable and for ornament. Exceptionally uniform. 55 days.

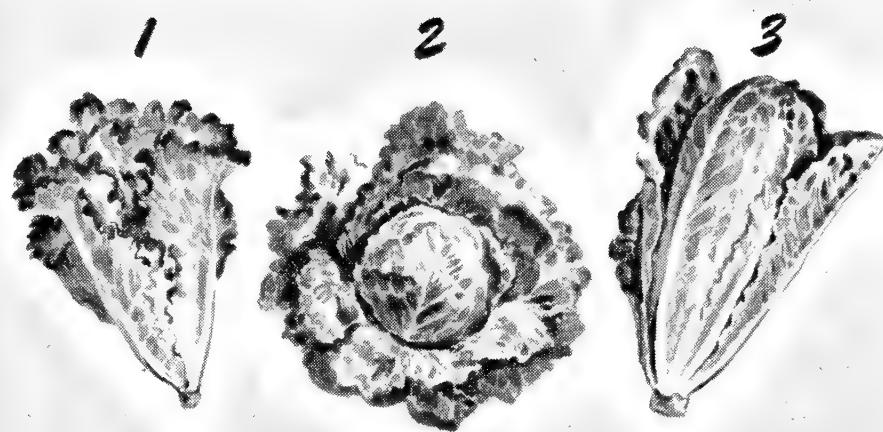
KOHLRABI

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather. Must be used when young. Woody when old.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems.



The kind of lettuce you can grow at home—really crisp, fresh lettuce is the kind every master chef sighs for. Three types of lettuce are shown above, (1) Black Seeded Simpson; (2) Iceberg; (3) Cos.

Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days.

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rotted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

Heading or Cabbage

Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to a rich yellow.

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat

well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial No. 847 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather, and is resistant to tip burn. Very hardy. 83 days.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting. 43 days.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

HUMUS A MUST FOR SOIL CONDITIONING

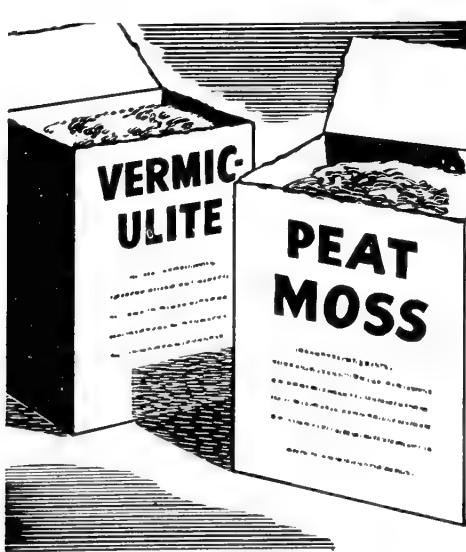
In the proper preparation of garden and lawn soil for planting, humus in most cases should be added. Without humus, soil is as lifeless and inert as sand. Humus consists of decomposed plant and animal matter microscopic and larger. Peat Moss is a humus, a many years accumulation of decayed water plants and organisms from bogs or ponds.

The addition of peat moss to soil accomplishes a four fold objective: (1) it supplies the plants with many elements essential to growth; (2) blotter-like in quality it absorbs and retains moisture in the top-soil where it is most needed; (3) the soil texture is improved by making it looser—allowing plant roots greater freedom in their reach for food and moisture; (4) creates an environment suitable for bacteria

and other microscopic life to break up the complex soil chemicals in simpler forms more easily absorbed by the plant.

A very recent scientific addition is Vermiculite. Vermiculite, also known as Terra-Lite, is the new mineral which likewise performs many of the functions of peat moss. Its freedom from weed seeds and exceptional ability to retain moisture makes it well worth your consideration for soil conditioning.

The type and amount of humus to use and methods of application ARE STRICTLY A LOCAL PROBLEM TO MEET LOCAL SOIL CONDITIONS. Another sound reason why your local seedsman KNOWS BEST. See our Supply Section in the back of this book.



MANGEL WURZEL

(See Beets, Stock)

MELONS**Muskmelon and Cantaloupe**

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

Bender's Surprise—Similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. 4 lbs. 86 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small with rather large seed cavities. Nearly round, 2½ lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Cole's Early—An early variety for the North. Medium size fruit, short oval with alternate dark and light green stripes. Pink-red flesh, black seeds and tender rind. 75 days.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Fordhook Fancy—Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges. 50 days.

Southern Curled Giant—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. 68 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed

as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Yellow Varieties

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

RED **WHITE** **YELLOW**

SPECIAL TECHNIQUE USED IN SOWING HILLS

Hills are "holes" on points, and distinguished from drills, which are rows. Plants sown in hills are usually either vines, or large bushes, which need so much room in the row they cannot be sown in drills. For example, cucumbers, melons, squash, sweet corn, bush squash and tomatoes.

The procedure is to stretch a line, just as you would for a seed drill, and along this mark the location of the hills at the proper intervals.

Scoop out a shallow depression and mix with the soil at its bottom a quantity of plant food, which may vary from a tablespoonful to a pint. The latter heavy dose is recommended by southern watermelon experts, for hills in which this crop is

sown. Mix the plant food thoroughly and cover it with fresh soil, almost filling the hole; then sow the seed and cover with light soil, which can be depended upon not to form a crust before the seeds have sprouted.

When the seeds sprout they should be thinned out to the required number of plants. For those that grow in bush form, one plant to a hill is all that should be grown. Sweet corn is sometimes grown three plants to a hill; and vine crops the same. Thinning should be gradual, at first enough to insure each infant plant a chance to grow without interference from neighbors. Then as the plants become established the weakest should be eliminated until only the desired number remain.



How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

DOWN-TO-EARTH ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS

The Home Gardening Guide sections of this and following pages of our Garden Annual tells, in as few words as possible, what every gardener should know. It is planned to be of informative value to you the whole gardening season, not as a mere garden starter. Here you will also find practical every day facts you'll want as a foundation for successful gardening.

All the data in the Home Gardening Guide sections is necessary information for the gardener of limited experience. We urge all such gardeners to study and follow the suggestions offered here.

The good seed we sell you will yield results in direct ratio to your observance of these notes. Much of what we say is, of course, already known by the old timers. But some of our facts are necessary reference material for all gardeners.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . it's yours for the asking.

8 Fundamentals of Planning

No one can fully plan your garden for you, because garden planning is a highly personal, individual matter. Give your own ideas and desires plenty of play—and you'll enjoy your garden more.

There are certain absolutely basic facts that apply to all home garden planning.

1—Plan to use your garden full time. To do this you'll need catch crops, intercrops (also called companion crops) and succession crops. **Catch crops are early vegetables**, like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. **Intercrops are planted between the rows of larger vegetables**, like head lettuce between rows of broccoli. **Succession crops are catch crops in reverse**—they follow early crops. For instance, Chinese

cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after an early crop of peas has been taken.

2—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables, (2) Leaf vegetables, and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

3—On level ground, you can run either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. **On sloping ground**, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

4—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

5—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention. **Many gardeners report that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.**

6—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

7—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

8—Study the chart on page 22. This will tell how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE, Early Flat Dutch

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

ONIONS, Green Bunching

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Rows should be 15" to 18" apart. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press down soil. Thin out to 4" when plants have made a good start. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

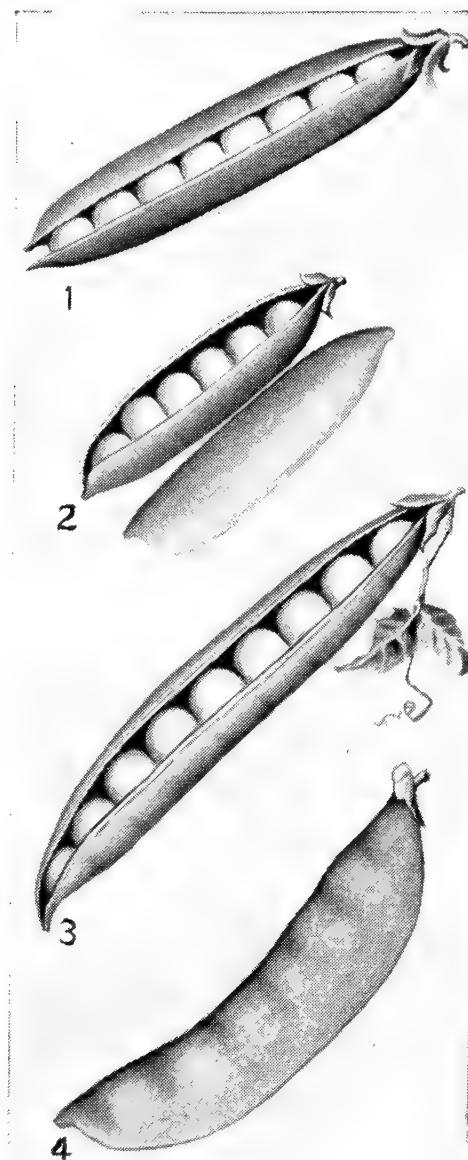
PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt,



Peas, a comparison of shapes and sizes:
 (1) Laxton's Progress; (2) Little Marvel;
 (3) Alderman or Dark Podded Telephone;
 (4) Mammoth Melting Sugar.

straight, light-green, 3-in. pods. Plants 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr)—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods

WHEN PLANTING PEAS REMEMBER . . .

Since only the seed of garden peas are used, the food yield is small compared to the space they take.

The first sowing of peas should be made early as possible, having in mind that the finer varieties, which have wrinkled seed, may decay if the soil remains cold and damp too long after they are sown. Smooth seeded peas will not decay so easily, but they are not of as high quality as the wrinkled kinds.

When spring comes late and summer follows quickly, only one crop of peas is likely to be successful. In new gardens, or old ones where peas have not been grown before, the seed will grow better

almost an inch wide and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr)—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Hundredfold or Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pods. 62 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Continued On Next Page



if inoculated with a bacterial culture which can be obtained for that purpose.

Plant food should be applied at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 feet of row, either mixed well with the soil before sowing, or spread in trenches on either side of the row, a little deeper than the seed are sown.

Where weather conditions are favorable to peas, it is possible to grow them in twin rows six inches apart; in the space between the rows the weeds are pulled, but the soil is not cultivated. In less favorable sections however, single rows, regularly cultivated, will be found more dependable.

PEPPERS—Continued

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

Ruby King—All-America, bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet and mild. 60 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

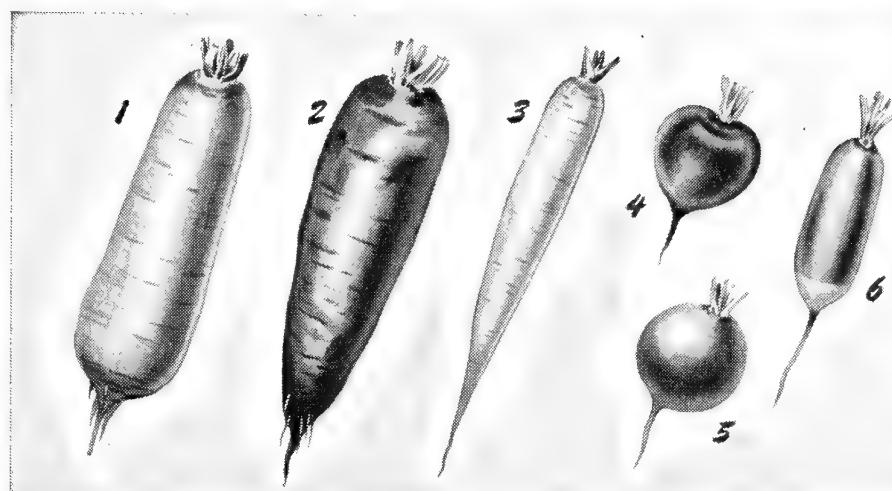
Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribed, deep orange. 118 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as radishes are very hardy. Make suc-



Fresh tempting crisp radishes! Usually the first food your garden yields, plant a variety and sow them intermittently at 10 day intervals for season-long enjoyment. In our illustration above is a comparison of varieties: (1) Chinese Rose Winter; (2) Long Black Spanish; (3) White Icicle; (4) Crimson Giant; (5) Early Scarlet Globe, and (6) French Breakfast.

cessive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white, mild w'lesh. 27 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9-in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Top-shaped. 3" to 4". Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. 56 days.

RUTABAGA
(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

Fall and Winter Varieties

Celestial or Chinese White Winter—White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder. 60 days.

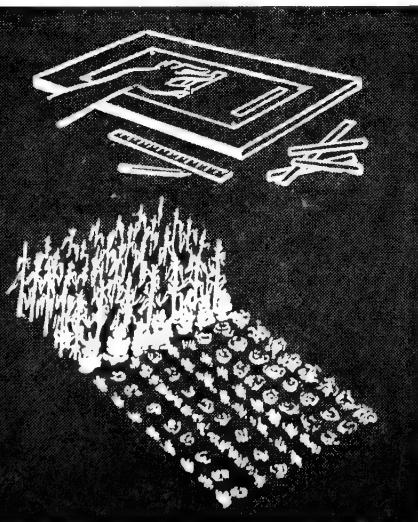
PLANNING ON PAPER, SAVES TIME AND LABOR

That old remark, "To save headaches later, plan it on paper!" isn't a very good rhyme, but it's extra good sense. Once you've tried it, you'll never again plant without a carefully drawn plan!

The best procedure is to start with a very rough sketch. Try all your ideas and combinations during this rough sketch stage. Then, when you've got what you want, convert your rough sketch into a final plan, drawn to scale. A scale of one-quarter of an inch representing one foot works

very well, because by using 1/16 of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale. Save this plan from year to year so you can remember where each crop was. This will enable you to rotate root crops, leaf crops and fruit crops.

With the plan complete, you are now ready to order your fertilizer, seeds, tools and insecticides. It is to your advantage to do this as early as you can. Late in the season many desirable varieties may be sold out.



5 Facts on Site and Soil

Even though you may not have any freedom of choice for the location of your garden, there is still much that you can do to make the most of your site and soil. **1—Locate the garden in an open spot** that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day, away from the roots of trees that might rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

2—A rich sandy loam is the best garden soil, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well-rotted leaves.

3—Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

4—Do supply plant food. Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 4 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

5—Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is too wet to work.

Planting the Seed

Place a stake at each end of the row and stretch a line tightly between them. **Don't try to make rows without a line or straight edge.**

Make the furrow for the seed with a hoe. **Fine seed** (onion, lettuce, cabbage, etc.) should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. **Medium seeds** (okra, spinach, cucumber) 1" deep. In heavy soils, beans, squash, onion sets and peas need not more than 1" but the soil must be moist. In lighter soils, 2" is deep enough.

The old theory that seed should be planted deep enough to come in contact with soil moisture still holds, but in dry weather the soil should be watered thoroughly before planting so the moisture will be right at the surface. If the row is then covered with a board until the seed germinates, it will not be necessary to bury the seed even though the weather is dry. Tear the corner from the pocket. If seeds are very small, mix with three times their bulk of perfectly dry sand, then hold the packet over the row, tapping gently with your forefinger. This enables you to distribute the seed more evenly and avoid sowing too thickly.

Don't sow seed too thickly. To do so wastes both seed and labor as the crowded seedlings must later be thinned by hand to allow space for proper development. Also, poor growth and poor quality vegetables result if seed is sown too thick and not properly thinned. (This is true whether planting in seed flat, hotbed or in open ground.)

When to Sow

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

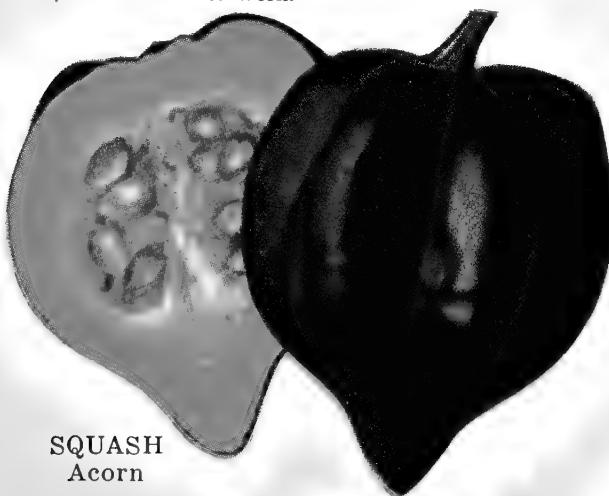
Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas, Swiss chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.



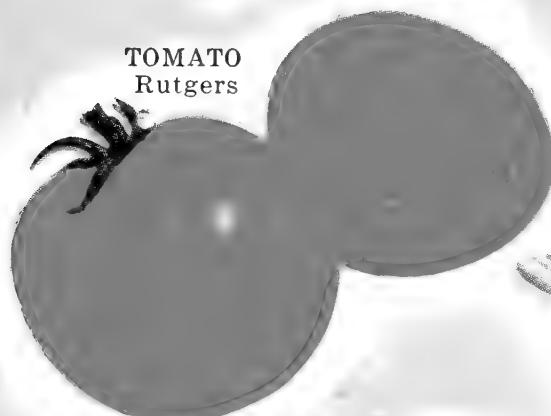
SQUASH
Acorn



TOMATO
Jubilee



CABBAGE
Early Jersey Wakefield

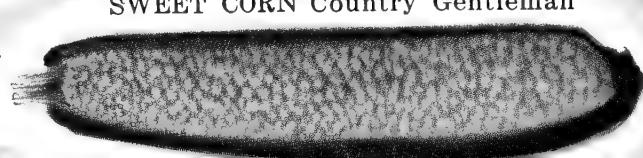


TOMATO
Rutgers

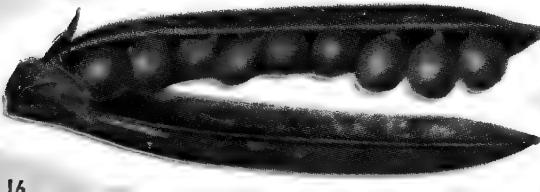


TURNIP
Purple Top White Globe

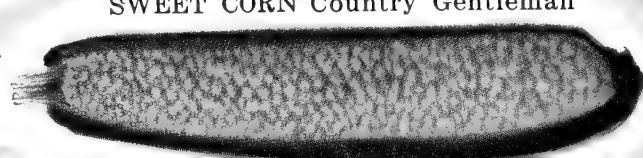
SWEET CORN Country Gentleman



KOHLRABI
White Vienna



PEA Laxton's Progress



SPINACH

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

SQUASH

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages. 56 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Butternut—Deep buff-colored, bottle-shaped fruits. Smooth, hard shell. Solid fine textured flesh, that is deep yellow, dry, sweet, with excellent flavor. 12-in. long, upper or neck section 3½-in. diameter. 85 days.

Golden Hubbard—An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Dry, deep orange flesh of fine quality.

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash.

Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines or Acorn (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD

(See Beets, Leaf)

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. 73 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick; smooth fruit. 66 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Oxheart—Plant open, spreading. Moderately productive. Fruits large, roughly heart shaped, pink, meaty and of mild flavor. 90 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard's Scarlet Topper—Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale—An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

Stone Improved—Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

Valiant—Plant sparse and open. Fruits large for an early variety, globe shaped and of bright scarlet color. 70 days.

Small Fruited—Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; excellent for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top or Winter Greens—For greens or foliage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food. 50 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

2-4D ON FARM—INCREASES YIELDS, SAVES LABOR

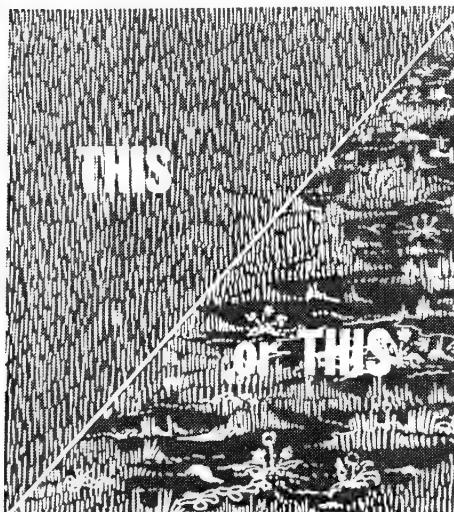
Whether your crop is in grasses, grain or row crops there is a 2-4D solution that will conquer weeds and mean more money to you at harvest time.

When to Use 2-4D

PASTURE AND TURF—Should be sprayed early in the spring to control susceptible weeds. Dosages can be regulated so that White Dutch and Ladino Clovers will not be permanently affected. Legumes' loss however must be expected. It is generally considered more economical to treat pastures at least twice during the season than to treat once and allow later weeds to seed.

2-4D FOR SMALL GRAINS—Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye may be sprayed at any time after tillering (stooling) is complete, except during the "boot" and blossom stages.

FIELD CORN is most resistant when less than 6" high or more than 3' high. Spraying should be done during these resistant periods if possible. CAUTION—treatment at other periods may cause temporary effects such as leaf curl and stem bending or permanent effects such as twisting of the brace roots. After spraying do not cultivate until brittleness disappears.



How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Starting in Coldframes, Hotbeds, or Indoors

The gains you can make by "beating the weather" are well worth going after, particularly on **tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, cauliflower, broccoli, and kohlrabi**.

But remember that a plant which hasn't been treated right in the flat will not be a good plant in the garden. A transplant that has had to struggle against over or underheating, too much water or too little, etc., will not do as well as a direct-seeded plant or a purchased transplant that has had expert attention.

However, the right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Don't begin too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting.

Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ clean sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ compost, leaf mold or other well-rooted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days.

CANTALOUPES
Rocky Ford



Hearts of Gold

CARROTS,
Imperator

CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

CUCUMBER,

Transplanting

Tomato, eggplant, and pepper plants are tender and should not be set out before danger of frost is past. **Cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi** are less tender but it is not safe to set them out much before the frost-proof date.

Where care is needed

Use care in transplanting or you will injure the tender plants.

When soil is sufficiently moist so a ball of soil can be retained around each individual root there is less chance of injury or of air pockets being left around roots. Use a trowel. (**It is important that roots be kept in close contact with soil so they can get moisture.**)

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.

When roots have been carefully placed in position, firm the soil around each plant enough to insure that roots are in contact with the soil, and that there are no air pockets.

Transplant in cool, cloudy weather or at evening or early morning.

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we **sprinkle** a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking.

Watering

Soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night.

Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water.

Don't wash away topsoil

When you do water, soak, don't sprinkle. Do a thorough job. The hose or sprinkler should be allowed to run on one spot until water stands on the surface.

The best way to do a thorough soaking job is to use a canvas hose that leaks all along its length, placed along a row at a time. Let the water run until the soil is saturated to a good depth. Then move hose to next row.

If an overhead sprinkler is used be sure it doesn't have too much force, or it will wash the soil away.

If you have only an ordinary hose (without holes), remove nozzle and place a small board under the end of the hose to distribute water gently.

Water in the evening or early morning.

After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check this with a spade to be sure.

A Program for Garden Sanitation

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

LETTUCE, Oak Leaf



Cultivation and Weeding

Frequent, shallow cultivation or hoeing is best. It requires less effort and gives better results. Never let the weeds get a start. They rob the plants of food and moisture.

Cultivate after each rain or soaking, as soon as soil is dry enough, and as often between as necessary to keep weeds under control.

1. "Destroy them young" should be the first principle in controlling weeds. Weeds rob the soil of moisture and food. Worst of all, if allowed to grow, they shade the crops that require six hours of full sunshine to grow normally. Plan to spend half an hour a day hoeing weeds and the average garden can be kept up without difficulty.

2. **Keep the soil from caking or cracking** because when rain comes, it cannot penetrate the hard surface and may run off and be lost. A prong cultivator will leave the surface loose and ready to absorb rain.

3. **Air is vital to plant growth:** stir the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough after a rain or after watering. This also saves moisture. Use the hoe and save the hose.

4. **When cultivating stay as far away from the plants as you can** to avoid packing the soil around the roots.

Harvesting

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve. Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans, should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial growers. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Avoid harvesting beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as moisture spreads disease.

Cover crops--after vegetables --to improve your soil

Save and improve your soil and plant food supply by growing cover crops. After a row of vegetables has been harvested (if you aren't planting a succession crop in this spot) sow some quick-growing plant that will take up any excess fertilizers and store them in its tissues. Plow under that plant just before the next crop goes in, and decay will release that plant food just in time to do the most good. Also, the rotting vegetable matter produces humus, without which good crops cannot be grown. Ask us for advice on cover crops for the garden.

Ask us also how to control root maggots that harm cabbage, Brussels sprouts, onions, radishes, and turnips—also how to guard against the carrot rust fly.

For insecticides always see the seedsman!

These Vegetables STORE Well

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—
Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand.

Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.

ENDIVE, Full Heart

SQUASH,
White Bush Scallop

OKRA, Perkins Mammoth

ONION SETS

RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe

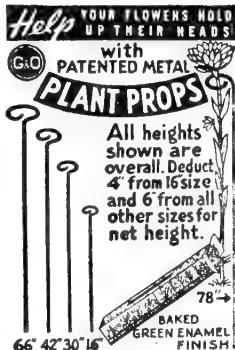
BUSH BEANS,
Tendergreen

PEAS
Alderman
(dark nodded Telephone)

PEPPER,
Long Red Cayenne

EVERY GARDENER NEEDS THESE ITEMS

PLANT PROPS



16" size, 60c doz.; 30" size, \$1.25 doz.; 42" \$1.50 doz.; 66" \$2.50 doz.; 78" \$3.70 doz.

FENCE RODS

Made of heavy steel wire in green enamel finish. Handy to erect as temporary barriers for new grass seedlings, as flower bed border or as plant supports. Simply run heavy twine or wire through the eyelets. 33" Doz. \$1.75; 100 \$13.50. 48" Doz. \$2.20; 100 \$17.00.



G & O WICKETS



Green enamelled wickets of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steel. Excellent for edging flower borders and walks. Decorative, practical, protective. Economical, too, as they last for years. Dozen \$1.75; 100 for \$13.50.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE AND FRAMED BY . . .

stikit wikit®

the modern fencing

BEAUTIFIES AND PROTECTS



Easy to hammer into hard ground



Easily installed, each unit is 21" high, 12" wide, white or green baked enamel on $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardened steel. Carton of two dozen makes 24 feet of fence, enough for the average flower bed.

NOW \$1.89 PER DOZEN
(Formerly \$2.40)

BAMBOO STAKES

Green dyed bamboo, pencil thickness.
12-inch...Doz. 9c; 100 \$.55; 1000 \$ 4.75
18-inch...Doz. 12c; 100 \$.75; 1000 \$ 6.50
24-inch...Doz. 18c; 100 \$1.00; 1000 \$ 8.50
36-inch...Doz. 25c; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$13.00
Natural (undyed) medium weight.
48-inch...Doz. 35c; 100 \$ 2.25; 1000 \$19.50

NO. 10 VITA-BANDS

This is a heavy chemically-treated band designed for growing all kinds of plants.

	25	100	500	1000
2x2 1/2"	.25	.70	2.60	4.50
2 1/2x3"	.30	.85	3.25	5.75
3x3"	.35	1.05	4.25	7.25
4x4"	.45	1.45	5.90	10.75

NEPONSET PAPER POTS

Round waterproof paper pots for growing plants. Ideal for transplanting into and for shipping.

	25	100	500	1000
2 1/4"	.35	1.15	4.50	8.00
2 1/2"	.40	1.20	4.65	8.25
3"	.45	1.25	5.00	8.75
3 1/2"	.50	1.55	6.25	11.25
4"	.60	1.75	7.00	13.25

WOOD PLANT MARKERS

Tree Labels, 3 1/2" wired—100 40c; 500 \$1.75; 1000 \$3.00.

Pot and Garden Labels

	25	100	500	1000
5x5 1/2"	.15	.40	1.75	3.00
6x5 1/2"	.15	.45	1.90	3.25
8x5 1/2"	.20	.60	2.75	4.75
8x7 1/2"	.30	.95	4.25	7.50
10x7 1/2"	.40	1.10	5.00	9.50
12x11 1/2"	.50	1.60	7.00	13.50

Wood Label Pencil—Each 15c; Doz. \$1.50.

WOOD SEED FLATS

Made of enduring white cedar. Comparable to cypress in lasting qualities. 14 x 20 x 3 3/4" inside.

	Set Up	K.D.
Each	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.60
5	3.25	2.75
10	6.00	5.00
25	13.50	11.00
100	49.00	39.00

METAL SEED STARTER

Sub-irrigated water-tight steel tray, 12 x 14" complete with drain plug and sub-tray. Rust-resistant; guaranteed for 5 years. Each \$2.50.

"NOBLE" ELECTRIC SEED STARTER

Electrically heated and thermostatically controlled seed starter and plant grower. Hard rubber tray 11 x 14" may be placed any place convenient. Guaranteed. Each \$10.00.

POTTING SOIL

Sterilized potting soil combined with Vermiculite, sand and manure. Suitable for African Violets or any other flower or vegetable plants. 2-lb pkg. 25c; 30 lb. bag \$1.00.

TWIST-EMS PLANT TIES

Just a simple twist of the wrist and the plant is tied!

Strong, waterproof, dark green tapes, wire reinforced. Fine for tying up annuals and perennials, vines or vegetables. Nice for arranging flowers—also for bunching vegetables. 125 in a box.

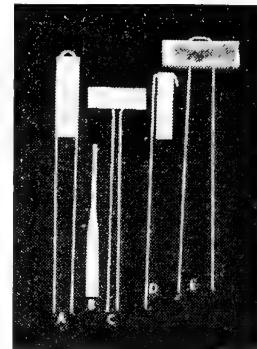
8" size 35c; 16" size 65c box.

TWIST-EMS (in bulk) for Commercial Users.

	8"	12"	16"
250	\$0.60	\$0.90	\$1.20
1000	2.00	3.00	4.00
5000	8.50	12.75	17.00

"EVERLASTING" ZINC GARDEN MARKERS

At last we can offer a plant marker which is neat and unobtrusive, yet effective and permanent. Non-rusting aluminum wire standards with pure zinc name plates. Use both sides if needed. Style "A" or "C", doz. 60c.; 100, \$4.00; Style "D", doz. 40c.; 100, \$3.00; Style "B", 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; Style "E", doz. 65c; 100, \$4.50. Faber marking pencil, 15c; doz. \$1.50.



SPIRAL WRAP ZINC LABELS



"KIT" size, 24—4" Zinc LABELS, one oz. of Etching Ink (enough for 200 labels) and a writing applicator, 85c.

"50 UNIT" size, 50—4" Zinc LABELS, one oz. of Etching Ink and applicator, \$1.50.

"1000 NURSERY" size, 1000—4" Zinc LABELS, 5 oz. of Etching Ink and applicator, \$19.00.

Self-WATERING



4" size \$1.00; 5" size \$1.50.

PLANTING BY THE MOON



1950 Moon Phases and Positions

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For them, we show here all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen,

we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this complete and up-to-date chart for those who want it.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The tables at right show when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

ALL

● 1st QUARTER MOON, INCREASING

—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

● 2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING

—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer,

Scorpio or Pisces. The next best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

● 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING

—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

● 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING

—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

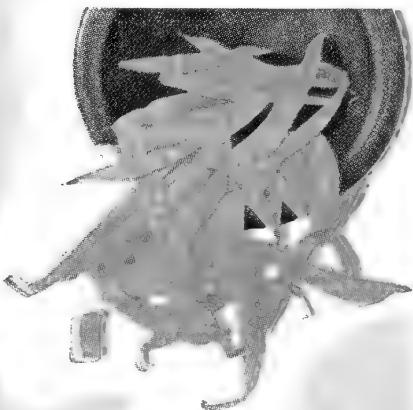
JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 ♡ .0:00a	1 ♀ .4:32p	1 ♀ .2:25a	1 ♂ .6:40p	1 ♂ .5:35a	1 ♀ .3:28p
3 ♀ .0:53a	3 ♀ .8:36p	3 ♀ .6:21a	3 ♀ .6:35p	3 ♀ .4:52a	3 ♀ .5:18p
5 ♀ .7:55a	5 ♂ .11:20p	5 ♂ .7:59a	5 ♂ .6:38p	5 ♀ .5:13a	5 ♀ .11:00p
7 ♀ .1:05p	8 ♀ .1:51a	7 ♀ .8:57p	7 ♀ .8:30p	7 ♀ .8:28a	8 ♀ .8:48a
9 ♂ .5:08p	10 ♂ .4:53p	9 ♂ .10:40a	10 ♀ .1:28a	9 ♀ .3:35p	10 ♀ .9:20p
11 ♀ .8:28p	12 ♀ .8:47p	11 ♀ .2:09p	12 ♀ .9:41a	12 ♀ .2:19a	13 ♀ .10:04a
13 ♂ .11:16p	14 ♀ .2:00p	13 ♀ .7:53p	14 ♀ .8:32p	14 ♀ .2:59p	15 ♀ .9:44p
16 ♀ .2:08a	16 ♀ .9:13p	16 ♀ .4:03a	17 ♂ .9:00a	17 ♀ .3:51a	18 ♀ .7:35a
18 ♀ .6:10a	19 ♀ .7:04a	18 ♀ .2:21p	19 ♂ .9:54p	19 ♀ .3:49p	20 ♀ .3:31p
20 ♀ .0:44p	21 ♂ .7:11p	21 ♂ .2:33a	22 ♂ .9:59a	22 ♀ .2:04a	22 ♂ .9:07p
22 ♀ .10:39p	24 ♂ .8:01a	23 ♂ .3:28p	24 ♀ .7:55p	24 ♀ .9:47a	25 ♀ .0:17a
25 ♂ .11:09a	26 ♂ .7:02p	26 ♂ .3:13a	27 ♀ .2:25a	26 ♂ .2:24p	27 ♂ .1:25a
27 ♂ .11:40p		28 ♀ .0:00:00p	29 ♂ .5:21a	28 ♀ .4:00p	29 ♀ .1:50a
30 ♂ .9:46a		30 ♀ .4:59p	30 ♂ .3:42p		
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
● .4 .1:48a	● .2 .4:16p	● .4 .4:34a	● .2 .2:49p	● .1 .11:19p	● .7 .5:35a
● 11 .4:31a	● 9 .0:32p	● 10 .8:38p	● .9 .5:42a	● .8 .4:32p	● 15 .9:53a
● 18 .2:00a	● 16 .4:53p	● 18 .9:20a	● 17 .2:25a	● 16 .6:54p	● 22 .11:12p
● 25 .10:39p	● 24 .7:52p	● 26 .2:09p	● 25 .4:40a	● 24 .3:28p	● 29 .1:58p
			● 31 .6:43a		

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 ♀ .3:19a	2 .1:02a	3 ♂ .8:46a	3 ♂ .4:57a	1 ♀ .11:37p	1 ♀ .3:53p
3 ♀ .6:04a	4 .0:07p	5 ♂ .8:54p	5 ♂ .3:38p	4 ♀ .8:20a	3 ♂ .10:28p
5 ♀ .4:24a	7 .0:44a	8 ♀ .6:34a	7 ♀ .10:53p	6 ♂ .1:12p	6 ♂ .1:19a
8 ♂ .4:13a	9 .0:26p	10 ♀ .0:54p	10 ♂ .2:29a	8 ♀ .2:26p	8 ♂ .1:16a
10 ♂ .5:02p	11 .9:35p	12 ♂ .4:26p	12 ♀ .3:30a	10 ♂ .1:49p	10 ♀ .0:15a
13 ♂ .4:34a	14 .4:02a	14 ♀ .6:27p	14 ♂ .3:44a	12 ♀ .1:27p	12 ♀ .0:35a
15 ♀ .1:52p	16 .8:31a	16 ♂ .8:12p	16 ♀ .4:55a	14 ♀ .3:16p	14 ♀ .4:10a
17 ♀ .9:06p	18 .11:48p	18 ♀ .10:49p	18 ♀ .8:27a	16 ♀ .8:38p	16 ♀ .0:01p
20 ♂ .2:33a	20 .2:35p	21 ♀ .3:00a	20 ♀ .2:52p	19 ♀ .5:37a	18 ♀ .11:10p
22 ♀ .6:27a	22 .5:22p	23 ♀ .9:10a	22 ♀ .11:59p	21 ♂ .5:08p	21 ♂ .11:50p
24 ♂ .8:46a	24 .8:54p	25 ♀ .5:31p	25 ♀ .11:03p	24 ♂ .5:37a	24 ♂ .0:47a
26 ♀ .10:39a	27 .2:02a	28 ♂ .4:09a	27 ♂ .11:21p	26 ♂ .6:12p	26 ♂ .11:45p
28 ♀ .0:56p	29 .9:46a	30 ♂ .4:26p	30 ♂ .0:06p	29 ♂ .6:02a	28 ♀ .9:40p
30 ♀ .5:19p	31 .8:19p				31 ♂ .5:20a
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
● .6 .8:53p	● 11 .1:56p	4 ● .7:53a	4 ● .1:53a	2 ● .7:00p	2 ● .10:22a
● 14 .11:05p	13 ● .10:48a	11 ● .9:29p	11 ● .7:33a	9 ● .5:25p	9 ● .3:28a
● 22 .4:50a	20 ● .9:35a	18 ● .2:54p	17 ● .10:18p	16 ● .9:06a	15 ● .11:56p
● 28 .10:17p	27 ● .8:51a	25 ● .10:21p	25 ● .2:46p	24 ● .9:14a	24 ● .4:23a

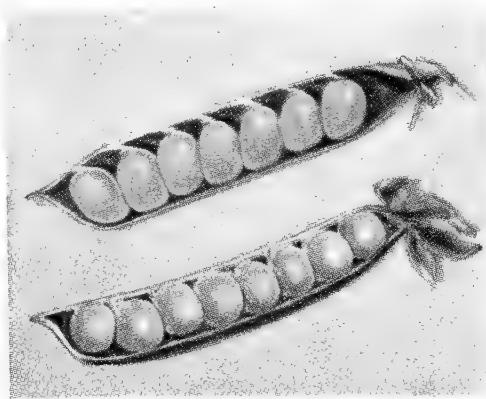
VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTING GUIDE

	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance in Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1	
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1	
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2	
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.

BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



BEANS, Fordhook Bush Lima

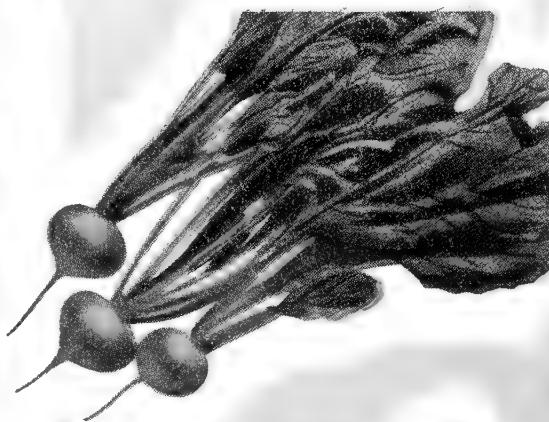
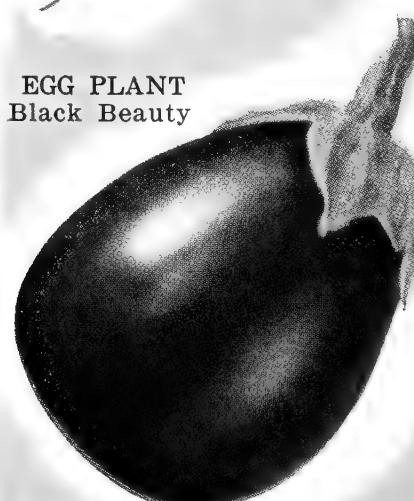
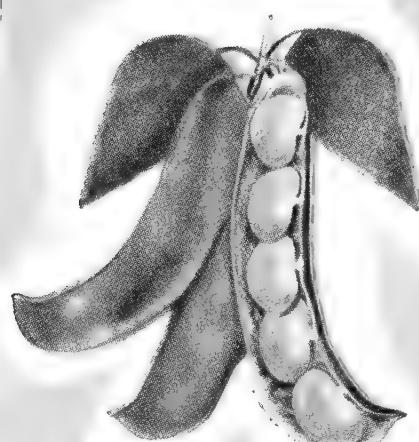


BEANS, Plentiful

	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance in Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit

PEAS, Little Marvel (Top)
Early Thos. Laxton (Bottom)

BEETS, Crosby's Improved Egyptian

EGG PLANT
Black Beauty

BEATING THESE INSECTS IS EASY WITH KNOW-HOW

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along.

But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

To make the job even easier, we present here a highly valuable anti-bug weapon. This is our series of natural color portraits of the common garden enemies (at the right).

To Beat Them, KNOW THEM!

These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly which insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

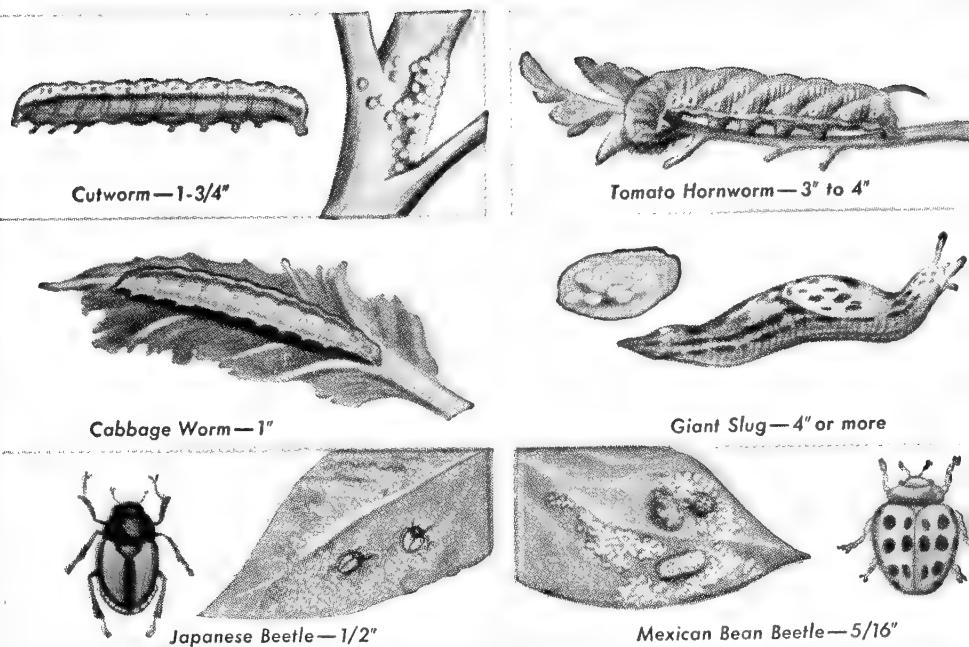
That's where our color pictures are **so** extremely useful. When you have these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever!

Ask Us for the Remedy!

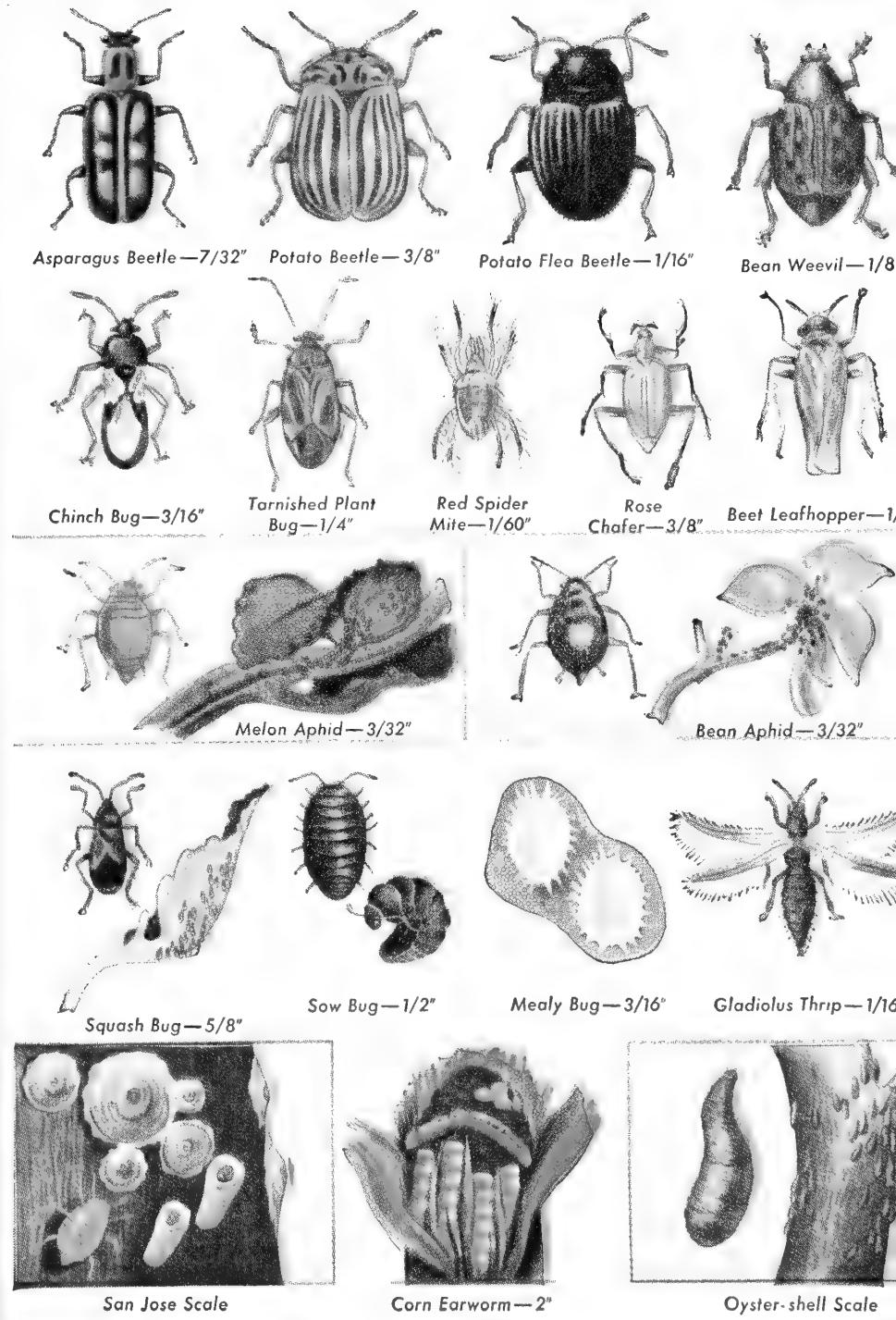
Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, the larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways either as chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements.

To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him, JUST ASK US. We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do. This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!

So—with this weapon at hand, let's work together. You identify 'em! We'll prescribe for 'em! And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.



PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN INSECTS



For Insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of stores.

But there's only one type of store where the necessary KNOW-HOW goes along with the merchandise.

A good seedsman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He KNOWS!

Therefore, plain common sense says,

**"FOR INSECTICIDES
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!"**

FREEZING

VEGETABLES

HOW

WHEN

WHERE

Freezing vegetables to retain their garden-fresh flavor and texture for winter use is being done successfully by increasing tens of thousands of homemakers each year. Varieties suitable for freezing are indicated by "fr" in the vegetable seed listings of our Garden Annual. Plan your garden to include them.

Select your vegetables as to family likes and dislikes and the number of meals you plan to serve. Each package should contain a "one meal portion" for the whole family. Balance your freezer space accordingly to assure a variety of choices



AT-A-GLANCE QUICK FREEZING GUIDE

VEGETABLE	PREPARATION	SCALDING TIME
ASPARAGUS	Freeze within 2 hrs. after picking. Cut in 6" spears for quart packages or 1" pieces. Wash well. Iron utensils should be avoided.	3 min.
BEANS, Green and Wax	Sort for tenderness, crispness medium size and quality. Wash in cold water, snip off ends. Break into 1" pieces or slice lengthwise. Leave small beans whole.	2 min.
BEANS, Lima	Use green tender easily opened pods. Shell, wash, sort for size and color. Keep picking to freezing time within 2 hrs.	Young beans 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 min. Mature white 2 1/2 to 3 min.
BEETS	Choose tender, medium size, young 2" beets. Top thoroughly, peel. Dice or 1/4" slices.	2 1/2 min.
BROCCOLI	Select for compactness, dark green color and tenderness. Let stand in salt water 1/2 hour to kill insects. Wash well, trim off waste, split stalks and heads long way in 1" pieces.	Small stalks 3 min. Large stalks 4 min.
CARROTS	Coreless, medium length carrots are best. Top, wash, scrape. Dice or 1/4" slices, leave small ones whole.	3 min.
CAULIFLOWER	Use smooth, firm heads. Trim off waste. Break into 1" pieces.	3 min.
EGG PLANT	Wash, peel, slice 1/3" thick. Prepare one scalding at a time to avoid discoloring. Cool in 3 teaspoons citric acid powder crystals to one quart of cold water. After blanching use freezer paper between slices.	4 min.
PEAS	Select tender firm pods. Avoid using immature, wrinkled and bleached pods. Wash, shell, sort for quality, removing large starchy peas. Wash. Keep picking to freezing time within two hours.	45 to 60 sec.
SQUASH, Winter	Use firm flesh squash, acorn, green hubbard or other hard rind variety. Cut, remove seeds. Bake or steam until done. Scoop from shell. Mash. Set pan in ice water to cool quickly. Do not season.	None
SQUASH, Summer	Best type is young with small seeds, tender skin. Cut into table use sized cubes after washing well. Cook as though for table use without seasoning and minimum of water. Set pan in ice water. Freeze quickly.	None
SWEET CORN on Cob	Select as though for immediate table use eliminating flavorless immature and over mature tough kerneled ears. Remove silk and husk, trim waste. Use 6 ears per quart in scalding. Set rack in ice water. Drain corn completely. Wrap individually, seal ends of wrapper. Freeze promptly.	Scald according to ear diameter 1 1/2" ear—7 min. 2" ear—9 min. Bigger—11 min.
SWEET CORN Cut Kernels	After scalding, slice corn from cob. Rinse well in cold water to remove inedible cob hulls. Drain quickly and thoroughly. Freeze promptly.	See above
TURNIPS	Medium size, tender, perfect, non-pithy turnips are best. Top, wash well and peel. Wash and dice in 1/2" cubes.	2 1/2 min.

SCALDING and COOLING

Because the scalding period is so short it is best to handle only one pound at a time. Use one gallon of water per pound. Scalding time counts the second you have immersed your colander, wire basket, or cheesecloth in the boiling water. If the steam method is used, increase scalding time one-half.

Cool in a pan of iced or very cold water for the same time as the scalding period and drain well.

HINTS ON VEGETABLE FREEZING

1. **Rapid handling** of your pack from your garden to package, prompt freezing and storing at a constant zero temperature will give your family some wonderful garden-fresh treats during the winter-months ahead.

2. Select and freeze only those vegetables that are high in quality. Freezing **does not improve** quality, it protects original appearance and flavor.

3. Process your vegetables as soon as possible after **early morning picking**, that's the way "professionals" do it. Select and pick your vegetables for

packing when they are ready for immediate table use.

4. Prepare your vegetables just as though they were to be cooked and served, removing all excessive and waste material, slicing or cubing as desired. Wash thoroughly in cold running water.

5. Date your packages at time of sealing and use those foods stored longest, first. Keeping an "inventory" of your frozen food, its location in the freezer and the date of freezing is an invaluable reminder and labor saver.

1950

Bulk Price List

SEEDS WITH A GROWING REPUTATION



Plant A Garden

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON 2, OHIO

Telephone ADams 6205

THE GARDEN STORE warrants to the extent of the purchase price that all seeds and bulbs we sell are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. We give no other warranty express or implied.

ALL PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO STOCKS ON HAND AND MARKET CHANGES AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Prices quoted herein are PREPAID on all small seeds, but NOT on PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS, and other bulky items.

packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

59 Days to Maturity!

Be FIRST on the market with

Alphagold Bantam

The outstanding new early hybrid sweet corn. You can lead the neighborhood with Alphagold. It's rapid growth will amaze you. A good yielder of 7-inch ears having 10 to 12 rows of golden yellow kernels. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$14.00.

Planet Jr. Tools



SEEDERS & WHEEL HOES

No. 4D Seeder only	\$22.35
No. 4 Comb. Seeder and Cultivator	27.95
No. 300-A Seeder (with plates)	30.25
No. 219 Fertilizer Drill	15.25
No. 17 Single Wheel Plow	11.95
No. 12 Double Wheel Plow	17.25

IN STOCK: An assortment of shovels, steels and accessories for various hand and power models of Planet JR equipment!



IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Water seeps through every pore the entire length of special canvas hose. Couples on to any water hose. No spray and no waste. Puts water where you want it. 12 ft. length \$1.65; 18 ft. \$2.20; 30 ft. \$3.40; 50 ft. \$5.50.

SOLESOAKER

ASPARAGUS

	Onz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Mary Washington		\$0.25	\$0.70	\$2.00	\$9.00

BEANS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

DWARF GREEN POD

	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Valentine Stringless	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.80	\$8.75
Bountiful	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Burpee's Stringless	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Giant Stringless	.15	.25	.50	3.60	8.00
Longgreen	.15	.30	.50	3.90	9.00
Plentiful	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Red Valentine Stringless	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Tendergreen	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00
Tenderpod (New)	.20	.35	.65	5.50	—
Tennessee Green Pod	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75

DWARF WAX or YELLOW POD

Golden Wax, Top Notch	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00
Pencil Pod Wax	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00

SHELL BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry)	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Great Northern	—	.20	.40	3.00	7.00
Kidney, Red	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Marrowfat, Large White	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Mexican Chili	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Navy, White	—	.20	.35	3.00	7.00

POLE or CLIMBING BEANS

Creaseback, Striped	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Creaseback, White	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Cutshort, Red Speckled	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Kentucky Wonder	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Kentucky Wonder Stringless	.20	.35	.60	5.50	—
Kentucky Wonder Wax	.20	.35	.60	5.50	13.00
King Horticultural	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Lazy Wife	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
McCaslan Pole	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Missouri Wonder	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25

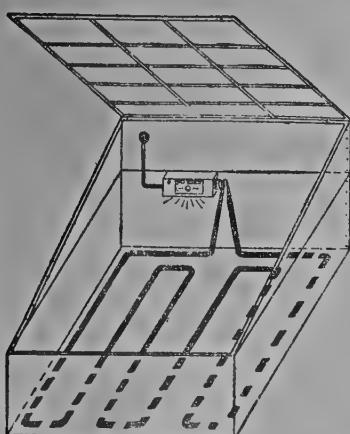
LIMA or BUTTER

Burpee's Improved Bush	.20	.35	.60	4.90	11.75
Cangreen Bush (Baby Lima)	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00
Fordhook 242 (New)	.20	.35	.60	5.00	12.00
Giant Podded Pole	.20	.35	.60	4.80	11.50
King of the Garden Pole	.20	.35	.60	4.80	11.50

BEETS—SWISS CHARD

	Onz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Crosbys Egyptian	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$ 6.25
Detroit Dark Red	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Early Blood Turnip	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Early Wonder	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Mammoth Long Red (Stock Beets)	.15	.40	.65	1.15	5.00
Swiss Chard, Broad Rib Green	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted



"GRO-QUICK" Electric Seed Bed Heater

Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

This year, grow your own plants in an electrically heated hot bed. Simple to install and economical to operate. Junior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 40 feet of 200 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Senior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 80 feet of 400 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Junior size heats 3 by 6 foot bed and the senior size heats a 6 by 6 foot bed. Senior GRO-QUICK, \$9.00; Junior GRO-QUICK, \$6.75; Thermostat only, \$4.50; Junior cable only, \$2.25; Senior cable only, \$4.50; Soil thermostat \$9.50.

Something NEW under the sun!



Make your own weather with the new, sturdy, transparent "individual greenhouse"—the Plas-Tex "HOTHOUSE." Controls temperature and humidity and can be used over and over for years. Assures protection from frost, wind, rain and insects. Speeds germination and growth. If you are interested in earlier crop maturity investigate the Plas-Tex "HOTHOUSE," created from Monsanto's Lustrex plastic.

Each 19c; Doz. \$2.20; 100, \$17.50.

BROCCOLI

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Calabrese Green Sprouting	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$1.15	\$3.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
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CABBAGE (Regular)

All Seasons15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Charleston Wakefield15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Copenhagen Market .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Danish Round Head .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Early Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Golden Acre .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Premium Late Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Red Rock .....	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Savoy Drumhead .....	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00

CABBAGE (Yellows-resistant)

Golden Acre (Detroit) .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50
Marion Market .....	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Wisconsin All Seasons .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (Tall) .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Wong Bok (Short) .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50

CANTALOUE (Muskmelon)

Banana .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Benders Surprise .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Delicious .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hackensack .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hale's Best No. 986 .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hearts of Gold (Morrill's) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Ohio Sugar (Green flesh) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Pride of Wisconsin .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Queen of Colorado .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Rocky Ford .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Sugar Rock (Honeyrock) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Tip Top .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00

CARROT

Chantenay, Red Cored .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Danvers Half-long Special .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Imperator .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Nantes Coreless .....	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Oxheart .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00

CAULIFLOWER

Snowdrift	Pkt. .15	.60	1.10	2.00	6.00	—
Super Snowball	Pkt. .15	.60	1.10	2.00	6.00	—

CELERY

Giant Pascal .....	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Golden Self Blanching .....	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Golden Plume .....	.30	.55	1.00	3.00	—
Celeriac, Turnip-rooted Celery30	.50	.85	2.50	—

COLLARDS

True Georgia	—	—	.15	.40	1.15
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packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place HOTKAPS — patented paper hot-houses — over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 for 70c; 100 for \$2.75; 250 for \$4.65; 1000 for \$14.65; 5000 @ \$14.50 per 1000; 10,000 @ \$14.35 per 1000. Steel HOTKAP setter, \$1.95 each. Fibreboard Setter, 20c.



HOTKAPS
A GERMACO PRODUCT

SEED DISINFECTANTS

Kill and control harmful fungi which cause damping off or rotting of seed sprouts and seedlings. Protect your investment in seeds. Properly disinfected seed assures better germination and produces healthier plants that give higher yields.

SPERGON — Particularly recommended for use on various vegetable seeds. 1 oz. 25c; 5 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$2.25.

ARASAN — A non-mercuric disinfectant for Corn, Vegetables and certain other crop seeds. Pkt. 25c; 8 ozs. 80c; 4 lbs. \$5.16.

SEMESAN — For flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs. Pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 60c; 12 ozs. \$2.40; 4 lbs. \$11.00.

SEMESAN JR. — For field and sweet corns. 1½ ozs. 17c; 12 ozs. 62c.

SEMESAN BEL — For seed potatoes. 2 ozs. 50c; lb. \$2.00; 4 lbs. \$6.33.

CERESAN-M — For wheat, oats and barley. 14 ozs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. \$2.85; 40 lbs. \$28.75.

SPECIAL SEMESAN — For Brown Patch and Dollar Spot on lawn grasses. 4 lbs. \$6.92; 5 ozs. 70c.

TERSAN — New organic fungicide for lawn grasses. 8 ozs. 80c; 4 lbs. \$5.16; 25 lbs. \$30.00.

2, 4-D WEED KILLER

The NEW Miracle Herbicide!!

Since the timely discovery of 2,4-d, you can kill weeds now as never before. It's really a miracle how such a small amount of "WEED-IT" in a quantity of water kills the weeds over such a large area. Many farmers are finding a most practical use for 2,4-d in killing weeds over large acreages of farm crops such as the grasses and small grains, as these crops are quite resistant to the effects of the chemical. And cattle may pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas. Investigate the possibilities of 2,4-d in your farm program. See catalog page 42 for prices.

CORN, SWEET

(5 lbs. of a kind at 10 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

OPEN-POLLINATED

	Days to Maturity	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Mexican	87	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Country Gentleman	97	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Evergreen, Early	90	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Evergreen, Stowell's	96	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Golden Bantam, Improved	85	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Howling Mob	83	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Whipple's Early White	79	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25

HYBRIDS

Alphagold Bantam (Earliest)	59	.20	.35	.65	6.00	14.00
Earligold	69	.20	.35	.60	5.00	11.75
Evergreen Hyb. 3x33	93	.25	.45	.75	7.00	17.00
Golden Cross Bantam	86	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00
Ioana	90	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00
Marcross 13x6	72	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00
Ohiogold No. 1	89	.20	.35	.60	5.00	11.75
Silver Cross Bantam	82	.20	.35	.70	6.40	15.00
Tendergold	80	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00

POPCORN

White Hulless	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Yellow Giant (Dynamite)	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Hyb. Yel. Giant, Cert. Purdue	.25	.45	.85	7.50	17.00

CRESS

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Upland	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.35	\$4.25	—

CUCUMBER

	Days to Maturity	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
A and C	68	.15	.30	.85	2.50	12.00
Boston Pickling	58	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Burpee's Hybrid, Pkt. 25c	3.50	6.00	—	—	—	—
Early Cluster	56	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Early Fortune	63	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Long Green, Improved	67	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
National Pickling	56	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Stays Green	60	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Straight-8	66	.15	.30	.85	2.50	12.00
White Spine Improved	62	.10	.20	.60	1.75	8.25

EGG PLANT

	1/2 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
New Hampshire Hybrid	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed	.10	.15	.25	.65	\$ 1.75
Green Curled	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.75

HERBS

Anise, Basil, Caraway, Chives, Dandelion, Dill, Fennel (sweet), Lavender, Sage, Summer Savory and Thyme. Per Pkt. 10c

KALE

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch	—	.15	.25	.65
Dwarf Siberian	—	.15	.25	.65

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

CARBOLA-DDT

Disinfecting White Paint

Makes walls snow white at a cost of about 3 cents for each 25 sq. ft. Simply mix with water and brush or spray it on. Particularly recommended for basements, poultry houses, dairy barns, etc. Kills germs and many insects as well. Purifies and deodorizes. Easy to mix . . . easy to apply. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.



PREVENTS SPROUTING

Potato-Fixed potatoes will not sprout in storage, have greater palatability, better color and improved appearance, resulting in better customer acceptance. All these things add up to premium prices for a superior product at a cost of but a few cents a bushel. 1 oz. treats 1 bu. 9 oz. pkg. \$1.00; 16 ozs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$6.40.

ONION SETS

YES!! And Plenty of Them!!
White Globe . . . Yellow Globe and
Bottle Onion Sets
Nice small sets — just the right size
for growing early green onions, or
large onions for winter use. Available
from March to June.

ONION PLANTS

These sweet Bermuda or Spanish onion plants are becoming increasingly popular every year. Grown in the South, they reach us by fast express in bundles of approximately 100 each. Available from late March to early May.

ASK FOR PRICES

SEED POTATOES

Our State Certified northern grown seed potatoes will reduce the hazards of crop failure. True to varietal name, and grown especially for seed in the best adapted sections of Maine, Michigan and the Red River Valley, they are well worth the slight additional cost over ordinary stock. A better crop with more large smooth No. 1 potatoes can reasonably be expected from our certified seed.

ASK FOR PRICES

KOHL-RABI

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Purple Vienna	—	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.10	\$3.25
White Vienna	—	.20	.35	1.10	3.25

LEEK

American Flag	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
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LETTUCE

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
LOOSE LEAF TYPES					

Grand Rapids Select	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Oakleaf	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Prizehead (Tinged Red)	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Simpson, Black Seeded	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Chicken (For Poultry and Rabbits)	—	.20	.55	1.00	1.85

HEADING TYPES

Bibb (New)	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Big Boston	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Iceberg	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Imperial No. 847 (New)	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Great Lakes (New)	.30	.55	1.65	3.00	5.50
New York No. 12	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Romaine, White Cos	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Fordhook Fancy	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00

OKRA

Dwarf Green Long Pod	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
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ONIONS

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Evergreen White Bunching	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Prizetaker	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Silverskin or Portugal	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Southport Red Globe	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Southport White Globe	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Southport Yellow Globe	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Yellow Globe Danvers	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25

PARSLEY

Hamburg Rooted	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.50
Moss Curled	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.50

PARSNIPS

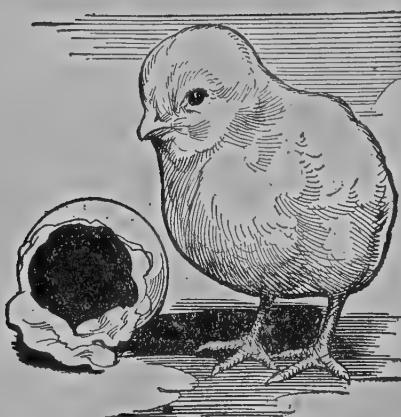
Hollow Crown	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.90
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PEAS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate, 50 lbs at the 100 lb. rate)	Not Prepaid				
	Days to Maturity	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs. 100 Lbs.

Alaska					
Wilt Resistant, 28"	58	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$2.20	\$5.00 \$18.00
Black Eyed Peas	—	.20	.35	3.00	— —
Crowder Peas	—	.20	.35	3.00	— —
Dwarf Telephone, 24"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25 24.00
Laxtonian					
(Blue Bantam) 18"	62	.20	.35	2.70	6.25 24.00
Laxton's Progress, 18"	60	.20	.35	2.70	6.25 24.00

packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted



MIAMI-BRED BABY CHICKS

Sturdy liveable chicks from the large modern sanitary plant of Miami Chick Hatchery at Sidney, Ohio. We've supplied our customers with these fine chicks now for over 10 years and honestly say that to our knowledge, do not have even one dissatisfied customer. These are really "chicks with a future" with a proven record of exceptionally high liveability and egg production. All breeding flocks are properly blood-tested at regular intervals, and are true to breed and type.

All the more popular breeds are available including Large White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire Reds and White Wyandottes. Sexed chicks are available if desired. But place your order early to be sure to have them when you want them.

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY

'GARDEN MAGIC'

Get your copy of the "Complete Book of GARDEN MAGIC" NOW! Because it is so complete, this one big attractive volume has all the information you need to bring nature's lavish tapestries of vivid color and beauty to your home. Thoroughly illustrated with hundreds of photographs and line drawings! Seventeen beautiful garden scenes pictured in full color! Has 320 pages, size 8 x 10 1/4 inches, durably bound and completely indexed. A real value-delivered to your door for just \$8.00.



4" size, each \$1.00
5" size, each \$1.50

PEAS—Con't

	Days to Maturity	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Little Marvel, 18"	62	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$2.70	\$6.25	\$24.00
Nott's Excelsior						
(Amer. Wonder) 16"	61	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Premium Gem, 22"	64	.20	.35	2.60	6.00	23.00
Sugar, Dwarf						
(Edible Pod) 28"	65	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	—
Telephone Imp.						
(Alderman) 52"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Thomas Laxton, 30"	62	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Wyoming Wonder, 26"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00

PEPPERS

SWEET VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Bullnose or Bell					
(Mildly pungent)					
California Wonder	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Chinese Giant	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Oshkosh	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Pimento, Large	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Ruby King	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Sunnybrook Pimento	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Worldbeater	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

HOT VARIETIES

Cayenne Long Narrow	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Hungarian Wax (Slim)	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Red Hot Chili	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50

PUMPKIN and SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Buttercup		\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.85	\$1.50
Caserta (new)	.10	.30	.85	1.50	2.75
Cocozella Veg. Marrow	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Scallop, Ea. Wh. Bush	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Straightneck, Conn.	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Zucchini, Black	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85

WINTER VARIETIES

Banana	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Butternut	.10	.30	.85	1.50	2.75
Conn. Field (Big Tom)	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Cushaw, Green Striped	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Delicious Golden	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Blue	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Golden	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
King of the Mammoths	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Large Cheese (Ky. Field)	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Small Sugar or Pie	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Table Queen (Acorn)	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Uconn (New)	.15	.40	—	—	—
Winter Luxury	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65

RADISH

Cherry Belle	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.85
Cincinnati Market	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Crimson Giant	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
French Breakfast	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Icicle, White	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Scarlet Globe,					
Short Top	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Sparkler,					
White Tipped	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
White Strasburg	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with				
NITRAGIN				
1898—FIFTY-TWO YEARS OF SERVICE—1950				
When ordering, Always state name of seed				
ALFALFA (A)	SOYBEANS (S)			
Swt., Bur, Hubam Clovers	Size	Retail		
Size				
1 bu. each....	.50	2 bu. each.....	.30	
2½ bu. each....	1.00	5 bu. each.....	.50	
		25 bu. each.....	2.25	
		(One can)		
CLOVERS (B)		30 bu. each.....	2.95	
Red, Alsike, Crimson,		(6-5 bu. cans)		
White and Ladino.				
1 bu. each....	.50			
2½ bu. each....	1.00			
COMBINATION (AB)				
1 bu. ea. ....	.50			
LESPEDEZA (L)				
100 lb. size (Inoculates				
up to 100 lbs.) ..	.50			
PEAS, (C)				
VETCHES (All Varieties)				
100 lb. size (Inoculates				
up to 100 lbs.) ea.	.50			
GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans				
Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 15c each				

TERRA-LITE

VERMICULITE

An Aid
to
Growing
Things



Perfect as a mulch
for all plants.

Use it for starting seeds, as a garden mulch, to lighten heavy soils, to root cuttings and as a bulb storing medium. Many tests prove it increases germination and reduces "damping off" of young seedlings. Endorsed by leading commercial growers and state universities. See page 39.

RADISH—Con't

WINTER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Black Spanish, Long.....	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Black Spanish, Round.....	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
China Rose.....	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
White Celestial (Chinese).....	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35

SALSIFY

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.50	\$ 4.50

SPINACH

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Bloomsdale—Long Standing.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$12.00
King of Denmark .....	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
New Zealand					
(Summer Spinach) .....	.15	.35	.90	4.00	—
Nobel Giant Leaved .....	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Old Dominion .....	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00
Virginia—Blight Resistant.....	.10	.20	.60	2.75	12.00

TOMATO

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Baltimore, Indiana Certified	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.90	\$ 6.00
Beefsteak .....	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Bonny Best .....	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Big Boy Hybrid	Pkt. 50c	—	—	—	—
Burpee Hybrid	Pkt. 35c	—	—	—	—
Dwarf Stone .....	.25	.45	.80	2.50	7.50
Earliana .....	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Firesteel (New) .....	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Golden Ponderosa .....	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Jubilee (New orange color) .....	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Marglobe, Certified .....	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Oxheart .....	.35	.60	1.15	3.50	—
Ponderosa .....	.25	.45	.80	2.40	—
Pritchard, Certified .....	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Rutgers, Certified .....	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Small Fruited Preserving .....	.25	.45	.80	—	—
Stokesdale, Certified .....	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Stone, Improved New .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50

TURNIP

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Early Snowball (White)	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$0.65	\$1.15	\$ 5.50
Purple Top—Strap Leaf .....	.15	.40	.65	1.15	5.50
Purple Top—White Globe .....	.15	.45	.70	1.25	6.00
Seven Top (For Greens)15	.35	.55	1.00	4.50

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top15	.45	.70	1.25	6.50
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WATERMELON

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Cole's Early	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.85	\$ 6.25
Dixie Queen (New)20	.65	1.15	2.00	9.25
Early Kansas .....	.20	.65	1.15	2.00	9.25
Kleckly Sweet .....	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25
Stone Mountain .....	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25
Tom Watson .....	.15	.45	.75	1.35	6.25



FARM SEED PRICE LIST

SPRING

1950

All quotations subject to stocks unsold and market changes. F. O. B. Dayton



CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY FANCY QUALITY STOCKS

	Per Pound	Per Bu.
	Small Lots	
Timothy	\$ 0.40	\$14.75
Clover, Medium Red	.70	34.50
Clover, Mammoth Red	.70	34.50
Clover, Alsike	.55	27.50
Clover, White Sweet	.35	16.50
Clover, Yellow Sweet	.35	16.00
Alfalfa, Canadian Grimm	.75	38.50
Alfalfa, Utah	.70	34.50
Alfalfa, Oklahoma	.70	32.50
Ladino Clover	2.20	
10 Lb. or more, per lb.		\$1.95

10 Lb. or more, per lb.....\$1.95

FIELD GRASSES

	Per Pound		
	Small	25 lbs.	100 Lbs.
Alta Fescue (Cert.)	\$.95	\$.87	\$83.00
Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis)	.80	.72	68.00
Kentucky Blue (Field grade)	.83	.76	72.00
Lespedeza, Korean (Hulled)	.19	.16	13.50
Millet, Tennessee Cultivated	.16	.13	11.00
Orchard Grass	.52	.48	44.00
Reed Canary Grass	1.40	1.30	—
Rye Grass, Domestic	.26	.22	19.50
Sudan Grass	.19	.16	13.50

SEED CORN

OHIO CERTIFIED HYBRIDS—Local Grown
Germination 90% or Better
Listed in order of maturity

Iowa	4316	R. 47	Large Flats	Per Bu.
Iowa	939			
Ohio	W. 36			
Iowa	4059			\$8.00
Indiana	620	C. 38	Medium Flats	8.00
Ohio			Small Flats	7.00
U. S.	13			

OPEN-POLLINATED CORN

	Lb.	5 Lbs.	Per Bu.
Woodburn Yellow Dent.	.20	.70	\$5.50
Reid's Yellow Dent. ....	.20	.70	5.50
Hickory King .....	.20	.80	6.50
Johnson County White .	.20	.70	5.50
SEED OATS—Certified Clinton.			Ask
SOY BEANS			Ask

SEED POTATOES

(State Certified)

Early Ohio	}	ASK FOR PRICES
Bliss Triumph		
Irish Cobbler		
Katahdin		
Russet Rural (Petoskey)		

All of our Seed Potatoes are grown especially for seed, where potatoes grow best—in the North.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	Lb.	10 Lbs. Up	Per Lb.
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	\$.40	\$.36	
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	.28		.25

**Remember, all Clovers, Alfalfa, Soy Beans
and other legumes should be inoculated.
FOR NITRAGIN INOCULATION SEE THE
OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE.**

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

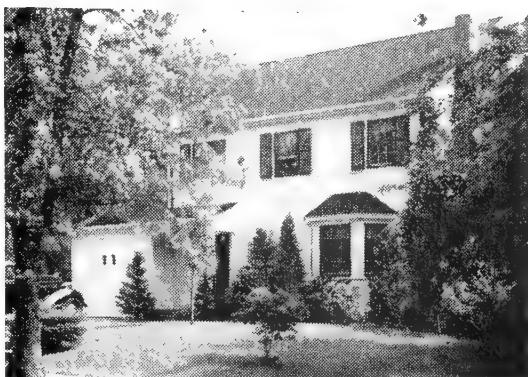
Telephone ADams 6205

3

SPECIAL-PURPOSE AGRICO FERTILIZERS

Give Best Results!

Each kind of plant needs its own balanced nourishment—to grow and flourish. Feed each one of your plants the RIGHT KIND of plantfood. Use Agrico Fertilizers, specially made to provide the correct nourishment for the three main types of growing things:



AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES and SHRUBS



Specially formulated from quick-acting and long-lasting materials, to produce thicker, greener grass, with deeper roots to resist hot weather and crowd out weeds. Economical—only 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of lawn. Also promotes stronger, healthy tree and shrub growth. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. 45c.

AGRICO FOR GARDENS



A different plant-food analysis that brings out utmost bloom and color in flowers—produces luscious, full-flavored vegetables richer in minerals and vitamins. Safe, odorless, easy to use. Only 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. needed. 100 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. 45c.



AGRICO FOR BROADLEAF

EVERGREENS Specially made for the very exacting job of properly feeding Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other acid-loving plants. Supplies the right balance of all needed plant-foods and builds up soil acidity essential for these valuable plant aristocrats. 100 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

AGRICO—the Complete Plant Food

In Convenient Sizes—Full Directions on Every Bag
Made only by The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

CRABGRASS CAN BE CONQUERED

In areas where crabgrass and similar weeds are persistent in lawns the timing of the treatment is important. Crabgrass germinates in the spring and does not survive winter temperatures. Early spring treatments tend to kill the crabgrass seedlings as they germinate. Close mowing favors the growth of crabgrass—Bluegrass should be cut no shorter than two inches if crabgrass is a problem. Fertilizing and seeding the vacant spots in the lawn left by weeds should be a regular part of your weed killing program.

THESE 2-4Don'ts IMPORTANT TOO

The regular use of 2-4D will keep down all of the broadleaved weeds, without danger of poisoning animals, children or of damaging equipment with corrosive sprays. In using 2-4D around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill with this material as the weeds.

Here are some other points: use a coarse instead of a fine spray. Don't store it around your seeds or plants. Do not apply in the proximity of cotton, fruit or ornamentals, it may injure susceptible plants.

WEEDS ARE GRASS ROBBERS!

Their root systems thrust laterally through the grass roots and steal moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take root, form new plants and proceed to take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots (the central roots) are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Some weeds can be destroyed by merely spraying weed killing chem-

ical injection at the tap root. Some folks report that the tap root injection of 2-4D is comparatively easy if one of those long spouted oil cans is used. Others require chemical treatment as well as physical removal by hand or with tools. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job. Tell us the weed you're going after and we can prescribe the remedy for you. Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalized them.

2-4D, HOW IT HELPS CONTROL

2-4D is a selective herbicide because it can be used to kill certain plants while the same dosage will not kill others. This selectivity is due to differences in plant susceptibility. It is comparatively slow acting and must penetrate to the inside of the plant tissue to do its work. When it is sprayed on broad leaved plants it first penetrates the outer layer of cells—then to the inner-layer where it is picked up by the leaf veins and circulated into stem and roots along with the fluid of the plant. With most weeds the killing cycle requires about two weeks. Reaction is noticeable when the leaves and stems twist and curl. When it has reached the roots, the cell breakdown makes them vulnerable to attack by the decay organisms always present in the soil. These organisms attack the weakened roots and complete decomposition of the weed.

SPRAY THESE!

Dandelions can be easily controlled with 2-4D. Their root systems are comparatively simple and being a medium-broad leaved plant the chemical has freedom to work quickly and effectively. It has been found that some regrowth of dandelions will occur if they are treated when the turf in general is suffering from drought. Lawn weeds are best gotten when they are green and actively growing. Other weeds which can be as effectively controlled as dandelions are the Common Plantain, Common Chickweed, Ground Ivy and the Pennywort.

THE LOCAL SEEDSMAN KNOWS LOCAL LAWN AND GARDEN PROBLEMS. IT PAYS TO CALL ON HIM FIRST.

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to join the boards.

Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil. **Fertilizing** may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are **Petunias**, **Nasturtium**, **Ageratum**, **Candytuft**, dwarf **Marigold**, **Corn-flower**, **Babysbreath**, **Love-in-a-mist**, **Verbena**, **Sweet Alyssum**, **Vinca**. **English Ivy** adds a nice touch, as do various ferns.

Good Points to Remember

Pinch 'em off! To make annual flower plants branch and grow more flowers, most of the plants should have the top of the stem pinched off when they are a few inches high. Remove only the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Divide your perennials. Most perennials must be divided every 3 or 4 years. Cut away all the dead roots and stalks, save the best portions, and start afresh.

Flower bed preparation. A good border needs a well prepared sub-soil. Dig deep and condition the subsoil just once, and you needn't bother about it again for many years. For this happy situation, break up heavy subsoil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam. The double-dug bed will be higher than before, but will soon settle.

Formula for Pansy Growing

Pansies are not annuals but near-hardy perennials that need special culture. Cold frames, with glass sash and mats for winter protection are essential. Soil should be rich; up to one-third of soil can be well-rotted manure or sifted compost. Sow seed in August. Protect frame with shades made by tacking muslin or cheese cloth over window screens. Thin plants to stand 4" x 4". After first frosts, cover with glass and mats, and allow to freeze slowly. Remove mats in early spring and allow sun to warm frame. Move plants into permanent position when in full bloom. Keep faded flowers picked; they will stop blooming if any seeds are allowed to form. Growing good Pansies from seed is the test of a real gardener.

Two Interesting House Plants

The **Heavenly Blue Morning Glory** makes an excellent house plant for winter flowering if grown in a sunny window. Start new plants in late August, using 6" pots (they make heavy root growth). They can be trained up strings on either side of the window. **Lobelia** plants can be lifted just before frost, cut back, potted and will flower indoors in late winter.

5 "Where to Plant" Ideas

Flowers in the vegetable garden. To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Annuals in the tulip bed. Just after the late tulips finish blooming, set out some annuals between the tulip plants. If you do this, you may safely leave the tulip bulbs in the ground for several years, or at least until they need separating.

Flowers for trellis or fence. Vines for quick cover here are quite numerous. For brilliant color effects, plant **Cardinal Climber**, **Scarlet Runner Bean**, **Cypress Vine**, or **Japanese Morning Glory**. Less colorful are the **Cup-and-Saucer Vine**, **Hyacinth Bean**, **Balloon Vine**, and **Heavenly Blue Morning Glory**. For heavy foliage effects, gourds are good.

For garage cover. Sometimes it is highly desirable to screen off the bare walls of the back-yard and garage. For quick results, the taller annuals, such as cosmos, hollyhocks and sunflowers are desirable. Any of the vines named in the last paragraph above are suitable, too.

Between drive and property line. This narrow strip is often a very nice place for a long flower border. A low effect may be had by plantings of balcony petunia, portulaca, and sweet alyssum. Or a hedge-like effect is easy to get with **Kochia**, **Four O'clocks**, **Zinnias**, or **Marigolds**.



SWEET PEA
Spencer, Rose Pink



RUSSELL LUPINES



PETUNIA
Rose of Heaven



NASTURTIUMS
Gleam Hybrids



PANSY
Swiss Giant

How? When?**HOME GARDENING GUIDE****Where? Why?****103 FLOWER SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANNERS****For Shady Locations**

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Cornflower	Cleome
Nasturtium	Candytuft
Pansy	Larkspur
Vinca	Lupine
Coreopsis	Godetia
Nicotiana	Lobelia
English Daisy	Bleeding Heart

In the **vine group**, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are **Cardinal Climber**, **Cup-and-Saucer Vine**, and **Morning Glory**.

For Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphotheca	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'Clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with **Babysbreath**, **Perennial Asters**, **Sedum Acre**, **Statice**, and **Blanket Flower** (Gaillardia).

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is **"Improve the soil!"** But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Amaranthus	Marigold
Balsam	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Gaillardia	Sweet Sultan

These Need Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly, keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Cornflower	Mignonette
Forget-me-not	Poppy

For Late Gardens

Even in mid-summer, there's still time to start some of the annuals from seed and have lots of bloom before the season is over. The soil must be well prepared and fertilized. The proper flowers for such late planting are:

Babysbreath	Cosmos
Calendula	Portulaca
Cornflower	Shirley Poppy

Petunias and **Snapdragon** seedlings may be started late, too.

Most Dependable Annuals

As every experienced gardener knows, some annual flowers succeed under exactly the same growing conditions which let other flowers fail. There is quite a list of annuals which are highly dependable. Given proper soil and care, these "old reliables" are practically sure to produce good results:

Balsam	Marigold
Calendula	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox
Cornflower	Pinks
Cosmos	Portulaca
Flowering tobacco	Salvia
Four O'Clock	Scabiosa
Gaillardia	Shirley Poppy
Globe amaranth	Snow-on-the-mountain
Hollyhock	Sweet Alyssum
Larkspur	Zinnia

Annuals for Fragrance

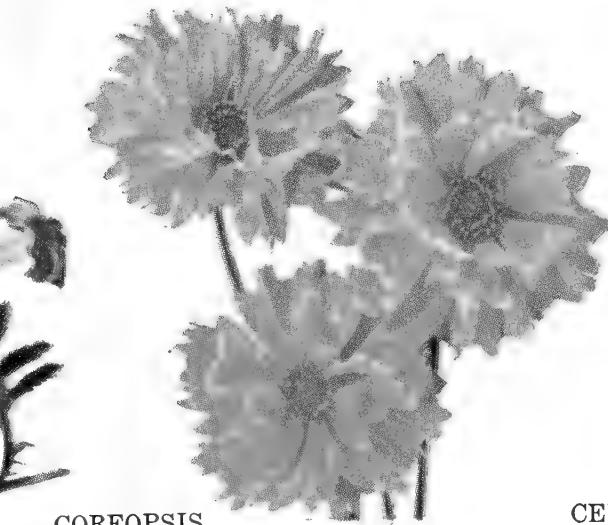
We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend **Alyssum**, **Candytuft**, **Carnation**, **Mignonette**, **Gleam Nasturtiums**, **Petunia**, **Scabiosa**, **Stocks**, **Sweet Peas** and **Wallflower**.

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlasting are best known but **Statice** and **Gypsophila** are also fine. **Celosia** will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.



MARIGOLD
Red Head



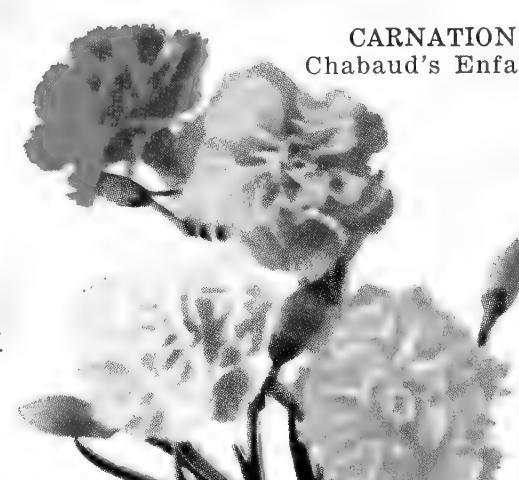
COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst



CENTAUREA
Imperialis



DIANTHUS
Single, Mixed



CARNATION
Chabaud's Enfants



MARIGOLD
Butterball

FLOWER SEEDS

The finest in the world

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.

(a)—Annual
(b)—Biennial
(hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 33.

AGERATUM

(a) *Culture I, 4-9"*

Blue Cap—A new, very compact sort with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.
Blue Perfection—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.
Midget Blue—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

(a) *Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"*

Carpet of Snow (a)—Masses of tiny pure white flowers on 4-inch plants.
Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet highlighted by white in center. Pkt. 15c.
Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

(a) *Culture I, 1½-3'*

Half-Dwarf, Large flowered—Heavy spikes on 2-foot plants. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Giant, Large flowered—Large 3-foot spikes with huge flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lemonade—Clear primrose-yellow. Long, strong stems. A double snapdragon which forms extra petals in each floret. Pkt. 50c.

Maximum—Tallest kind. All colors. Pkt. 25c.

Super-Majestic—Semi-tall to 2 feet. Large flowers, ideal for garden. Pkt. 25c.
Tetra—Rust resistant. Immense flowers in many fine colors. Produce many spikes. Mixed. 25c.

ANCHUSA

(a) *Culture I, 2'*

Blue Bird—Bushy plants with sprays of clear blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

(hp) *Culture VI, 2½"*

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

(hp) *Culture VI, 1'*

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) *Culture I or II, 3'*

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

(hp) *Culture VI, 1½'*

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.



ASTER—El Monte

AUBRIETIA—Purple

(hp) *Culture VI, 6"*

A creeper with large colorful flowers in early spring. Ideal with bulbs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER

(a) *Culture I, ½-2½'*

American Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors.

California Giants—Large double with curled petals. 3' plants. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—A huge flower 8" across. Interlaced crimson petals. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

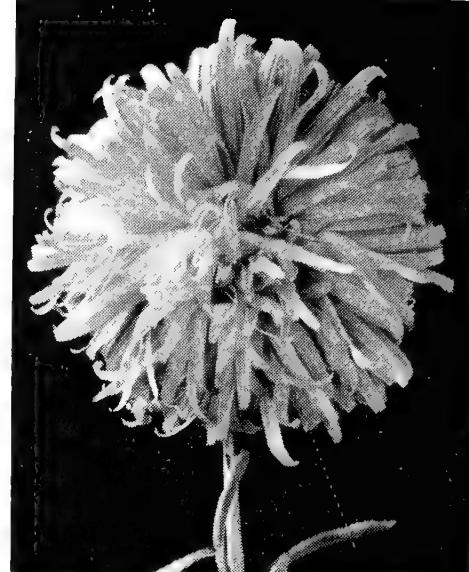
Los Angeles—Huge flower with curled petals of shell pink. Feathery. Pkt. 20c.

Pompon—Early 18-inch plants. Many brilliant colors. Mixed Pkt. 20c.

Princess—Three-inch flowers are compact with a crested center. Mixed. 15c.

Queen of the Market—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed

Pkt. 15c.



ASTER—California Light Blue

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—Centaurea, Cornflower

(a) *Culture II or IV, 3'*

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Colors intense. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Lovely rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Man—Snow white. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. Pkt. 15c. Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Blanket Flower—See *Gaillardia*.

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

(a) *Culture I, 1½-2½'*

A clean, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

BALSAM—Lady Slipper

(a) *Culture II, 1½-2'*

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Pkt. 15c.

Bellis Perennis—see *Daisy, English*.

Blue Lace Flower—see *Didiscus*.

Brachycome—see *Daisy, Swan River*.

Burning Bush—see *Kochia*.

Butterfly Flower—see *Schizanthus*.



CALENDULA—Sunset Shades

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) *Culture II or IV, 1½'*

Orange Shaggy—Large orange flowers with fringed overlapping petals.

Orange Quills—Mid-Orange, bright. Unusual petal habit, curves beneath blossom to meet underneath. Pkt. 25c.

Sunshine—Golden flowers, with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 15c.

Pacific Beauty, Persimmon—Large, bright orange, double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Shades—Large flowers in shades of yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.

CALLIOPSIS—Tickseed

(a) *Culture II or IV, 1-3'*

Dwarf mixture—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.

Tall mixture—A splendid range of colors on tall plants.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bells

(b) *Culture VIII, 2'*

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.

Double—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Cup and Saucer—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.



CELOSIA

CANDYTUFT—Iberis

(a) *Culture III, 1'*

White Hyacinth—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.

Umbellata mixed—Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—

Imp. Cypress Vine

(a) *Culture III, 10-15'*

Slender vine with bright green fern-like leaves. Bright red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(a) *Culture I or VIII, 18"*

Chabaud's Giants—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN—Ricinus

(a) *Culture III or VII, 10'*

Zanzibariensis—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Fine for backgrounds.

ALL



COSMOS—Sensation

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

(a) *Culture I or III, 1-3'*

Shades of Red—Low grower with large crested heads. Like rooster combs.

Feathered—Tall, feathery heads of flowers in red and yellow shades.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) *Culture II or IV, 1½'*

Single Painted Daisy, mixed—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons

CLARKIA

(a) *Culture II or IV, 2'*

Double mixed—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

CLEOME—Spider Plant

(a) *Culture II or IV, 3-4'*

Pink Queen—A tall plant with many clear pink flowers. Neat foliage. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia

COREOPSIS

(hp) *Culture VI, 2'*

Sunburst—Large double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia

CORN FLOWER—See

Bachelor's Button

COSMOS

(a) *Culture II or IV, 3-4'*

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—Vivid orange flowers on long stems. For brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Flare—Butter-yellow flowers. Similar to Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

Radiance—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.

Sensation mixed—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese

Forget-Me-Not

(a) *Culture II, 15"*

Firmament—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA

(a) *Culture I or II, 14"*

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis

DAISY, ENGLISH—Bellis Perennis

(hp) *Culture VI, 8"*

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, edges. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—Brachycome

(a) *Culture II, 10"*

Mixed—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur

(hp) *Culture VI, 5'*

Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 35c.

Shades of Blue—A fine mixture of large showy kinds in light and dark blue. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS—Pinks

(a) *Culture I or VIII, 1'*

Double and Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, sweet-scented, garden pinks.

Gaiety—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Pkt. 15c.

Heddensis—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers, longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.

DIDISCUS—Blue Lace Flower

(a) *Culture I or II, 2½'*

Coeruleus—Lacy heads of lavender and blue flowers. Lovely to cut.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy

(a) *Culture III, 1'*

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(a) *Culture II, 1½-3'*

Mixed—Contains such favorites as Strawflower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets and winter use.

FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis

(a) *Culture III, 2'*

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) *Culture VIII, 3'*

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Blooms second year.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

HOW TO GROW BETTER, BIGGER ROSES

Give roses the best location possible. They want well-drained soil; at least a half-day's full sunlight (morning sunlight is not especially desirable); shelter and protection from prevailing winds. They should not be too close to large trees.

Prepare the rose beds in advance, if possible. Where the soil is good garden loam which has been under cultivation for some time and is well drained, so there is no standing moisture, the preparation is easy. Dig to twice the depth of a spade —about 24 inches. Mix thoroughly generous quantities of Manure and Bonemeal and two tablespoonsfuls of Sulphate of Potash with soil in bottom of hole. Let stand and settle.

Summer Care

Giving your Roses close attention throughout the summer months can add a great deal to the enjoyment you get from them. Here are some of the things to be considered in growing the full-blooming beauties that are the pride of every gardener.

CULTIVATION—Throughout the summer, until September, roses should be cultivated regularly to destroy weeds and aerate the soil. The soil should never be allowed to bake. One method used to keep

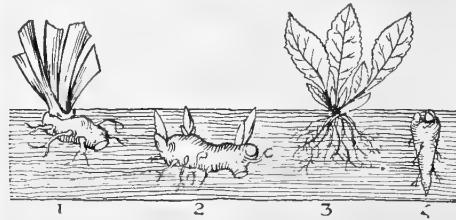
a crust from forming is the application of a peat or terra-lite mulch. This also helps conserve moisture. After a heavy rain, it is advisable to hoe and rake rose beds just as soon as the soil has dried sufficiently.

WATERING—Any watering should be thorough. Sprinkling is actually bad for your roses since it brings feeding roots to the surface and causes burning. Water early in the morning, preferably. This way, foliage will be dry by nightfall, lessening the danger from mildew, a disease which likes the combination of cool nights and wet foliage. During extremely hot periods, it is a good idea to hose plants with a strong stream of water several times during the day.

DISBUDDING—Beautiful flowers for cutting may be had by disbudding. The central bud of a cluster is usually the best and by allowing only this bud to develop, you can enhance its beauty. This applies to Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. Polyanthas and landscape Roses need no disbudding. In cutting flowers, it is best to cut in early morning before petals start to unfold. Cut the stems two buds above the point where they branch from the main stem.

How to Plant Perennials

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as three feet apart. No. 1 plants (see below), such as iris, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. No. 2 plants, such as peonies should be planted with the tips of the buds at or just below the surface of the ground. No. 3 plants, in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with this crown on the level of the dirt line. No. 4 plants, such as hollyhocks, should be planted with the root straight down and the bud just below the surface of the dirt. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.



MARIGOLD,
Mission Giant Yellowstone

How to Plant Shrubs

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.

How to Prune and Plant Trees

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close, angles. Cut off all broken roots.

In choosing trees for the home grounds, study the house and the effect you want to produce. If the house appears tall or seems to stick up too much in the air, plant trees that will tower and spread over it, or trees that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it appear lower in contrast. If it is a low house it can be made to hug the ground or to appear higher by a judicious selection of trees.

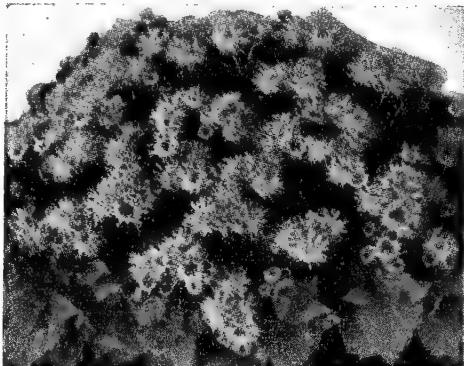
PETUNIA, Radiance



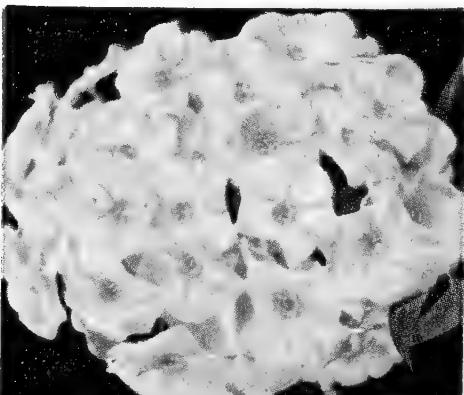
HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold



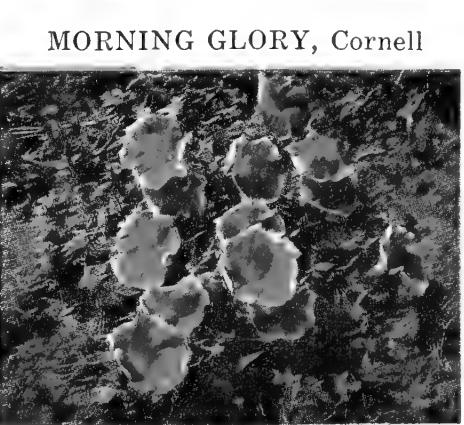
ZINNIA, Exquisite



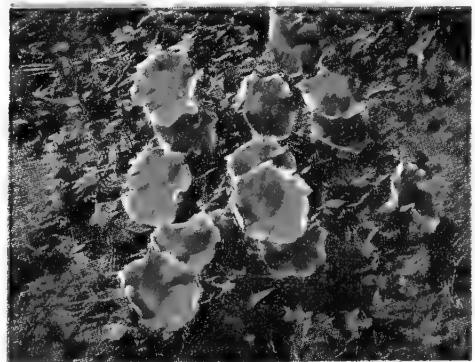
AGERETUM, Midget Blue



PHLOX, Drummondii



MORNING GLORY, Cornell



HOW TO GROW

All flowers listed in this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flat) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown directly outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for

most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**. Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants.

Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. **Otherwise the culture is the same as II.** Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. **For garden use, handle as in Culture II.** For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant

PETUNIA—Fire Chief, 1950 Gold Medal

The first flower development to win the gold eleven years! This "natural color" reproduction cannot do justice to the real life, fiery-red brilliance and beauty of Fire Chief. A wonderful addition to your garden. Be sure to ask us about it.



into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed-bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I may be used.**

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. **Otherwise Culture is the same as I.** The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During the winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) *Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'*

Single, Mixed (a)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of showy colors. Pkt. 15c. **Picta (a)**—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. Many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Monarch (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GLOBE AMARANTH—See

Everlasting Flowers

GOMPHRENA—See

Everlasting Flowers

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) *Culture I or II, 2'*

Double, Mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) *Culture III, 12'*

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for drying and novelties.

GEUM

(hp) *Culture VI, 1½'*

Mrs. Bradshaw—Glowing Scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

(a) *Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'*

Annual White (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Annual Pink (a)—The small flowers are a rosy pink. Like above.

Perennial white (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

(a) *Culture II, 6'*

Sun Gold—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow

(hp) *Culture VI, 4'*

Giant mixed—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots. Pkt. 15c.

HUNNEMANNIA—Mexican

Tulip Poppy

(a) *Culture III, 1½'*

Sunlite—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK

(hp) *Culture VI or VIII, 5'*

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. Excellent backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

KOCHIA—Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(a) *Culture III, 2½'*

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR—Annual

Delphinium

(a) *Culture II or IV, 3'*

Blue Spire—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light salmon pink. Glorious when cut. Pkt. 15c.

Regal—Rose color. Long, thick spikes with exceptionally large florets. Vigorous and early. Pkt. 25c.

Ruby—A genuine ruby red. A bright color in garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial mixed—A fine mixture of the above kinds and others. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See

Perennial Sweet Pea

LAVATERA—Annual Mallow

(a) *Culture II, 2-3'*

Loveliness—Large bowl shaped, rosy pink flowers all summer. Attractive bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM—Flowering Flax

(a) *Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'*

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

Perennial Blue (hp)—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to mid-summer. Small, clear blue flowers in profusion. Pkt. 25c.

LOBELIA

(a) *Culture I or V, 4"*

Crystal Palace—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINE

(hp) *Culture III or VII, 3'*

Russell's Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 25c.

MALLOW, ANNUAL—See Lavatera

MALLOW, ROSE—See Hibiscus

MARIGOLDS

(a) *Culture I or II,*

Tall Types 1½-3'

Burpee Gold—Large carnation-like flowers in bright orange. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold. Very popular.

Yellow Supreme—Light yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Golden flowers with crested center and broad collar of petals. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Double Dwarf Types 1½-1'

Melody—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Double French Hybrids mixed—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany, and bronze. Pkt. 15c.

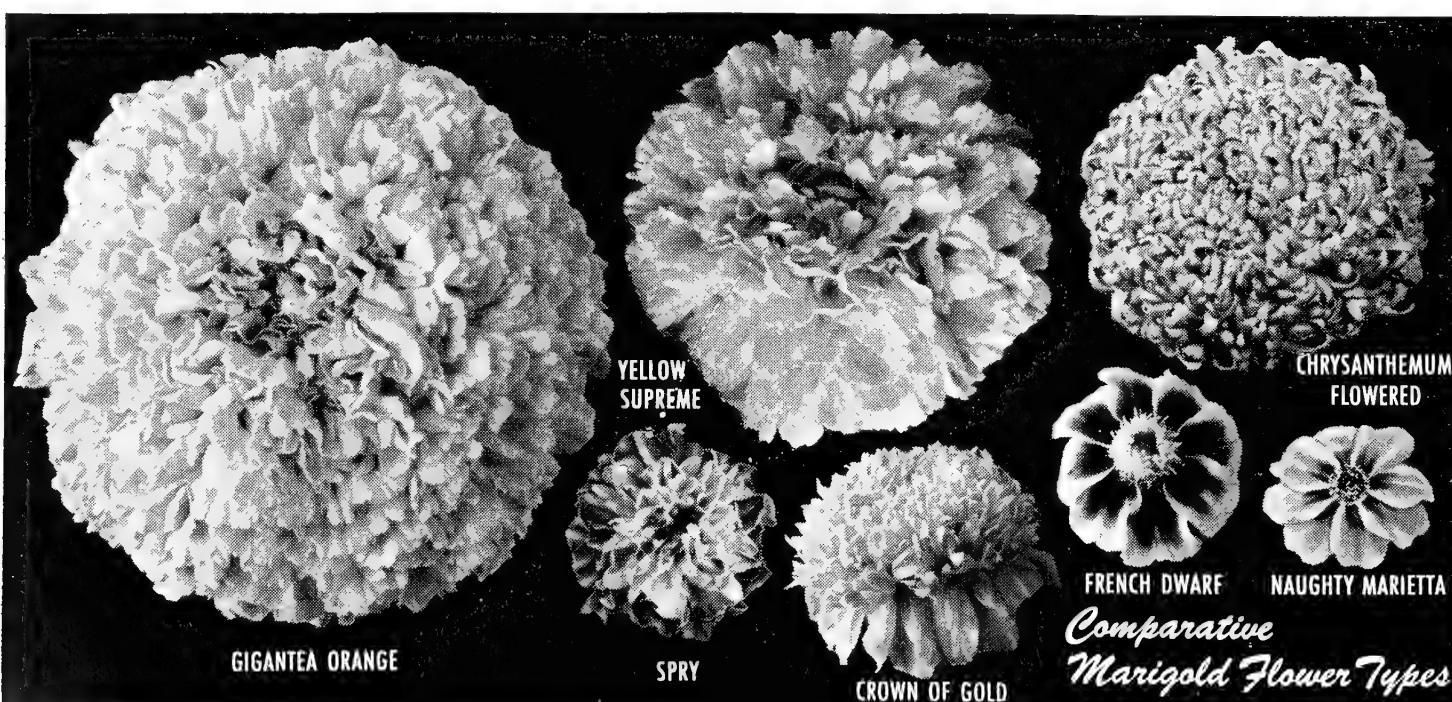
Single Dwarf Types, 1-1½'

Flash—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shapes. Grows about 18". Pkt. 25c.

Naughty Marietta—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Splendid for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Red Head—New! 1948 All-America Award. Crested center of gold edged maroon, petals deep changeable red. Pkt. 25c.

Royal Scot—Alternating stripes of red and gold. Very different. Pkt. 15c.



Comparative
Marigold Flower Types

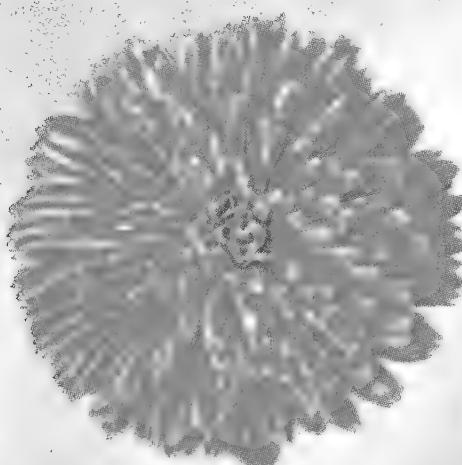
HANDY PLANTING GUIDE FOR FLOWER GARDEN PLANNERS

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations
 B—For a succession of blooms
 C—For shady locations
 D—For poor soil
 E—For edging
 F—For the rock garden.

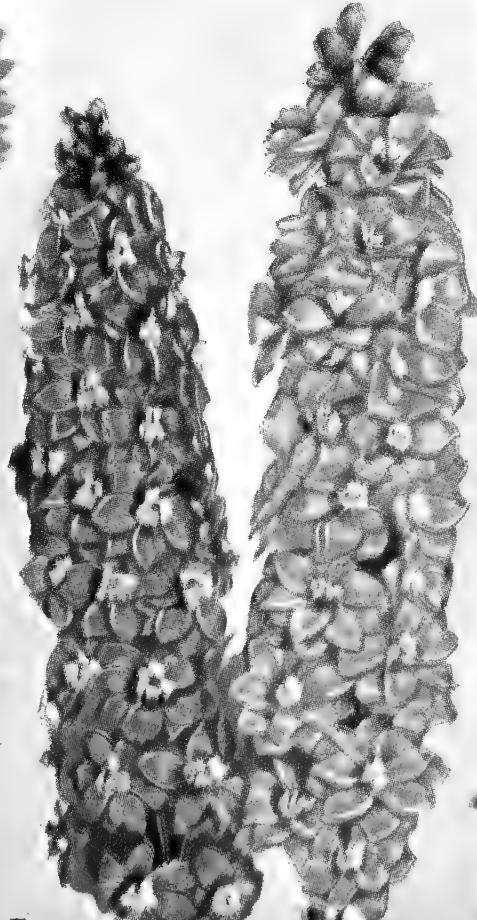
G—For their foliage
 H—Everlasting for winter bouquets
 I—For their fragrance
 J—For porch or window boxes
 K—Climbing Vines
 L—For backgrounds

			Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant						
	Height (Inches)	Suitable for									
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy	Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading	Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy	Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy	Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect	Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy	Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy	Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy	Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect	Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy	Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy	Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy	Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy	Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy	Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall	Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush, vine
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect	Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy	Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy	Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
						Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
						Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
						Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
						Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
						Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
						Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
						Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
						Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
						Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
						Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
						Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
						Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
						Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

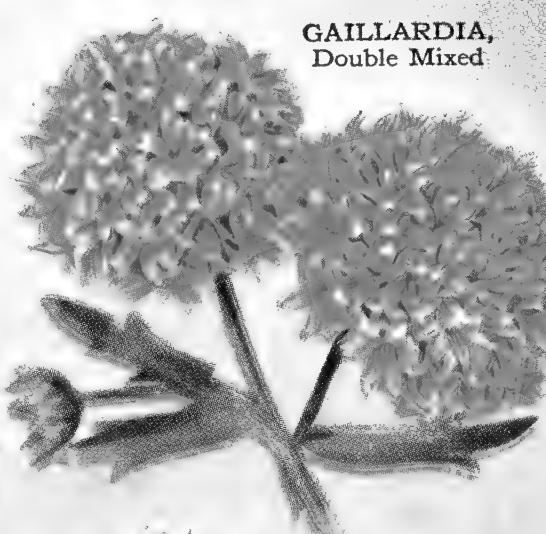


CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids

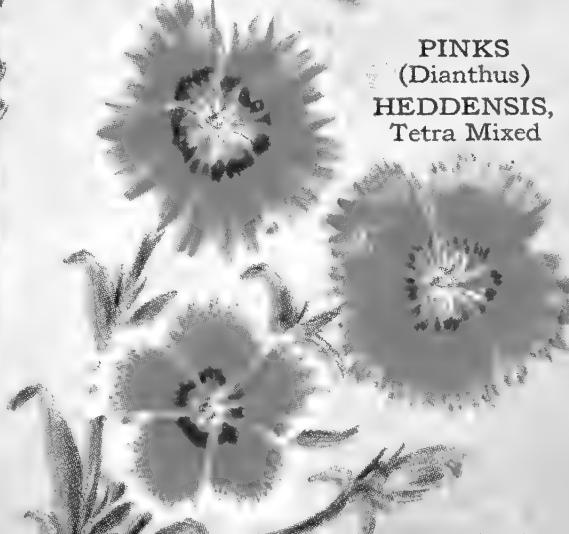


BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy



GAILLARDIA,
Double Mixed

PINKS
(Dianthus)
HEDDENSI, Tetra Mixed



ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

MIGNONETTE—Reseda

(a) *Culture III, 1'*

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomoea

(a) *Culture III, V or VII, 12'*

Blue Star—(All American Winner) Beautiful sky blue with five deep blue mid-ribs forming a star. Early flowering. Pkt. 25c.

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gate—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Many lovely shades.

Moss Rose—See *Portulaca*

Mourning Bride—See *Scabiosa*

NASTURTIUM

(a) *Culture III or V*

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

Golden Globe—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Gem Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors in the well-known single type.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Gleam—A mixture of all the lovely colors of the Gleam series. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes

(a) *Culture II, 6"*

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

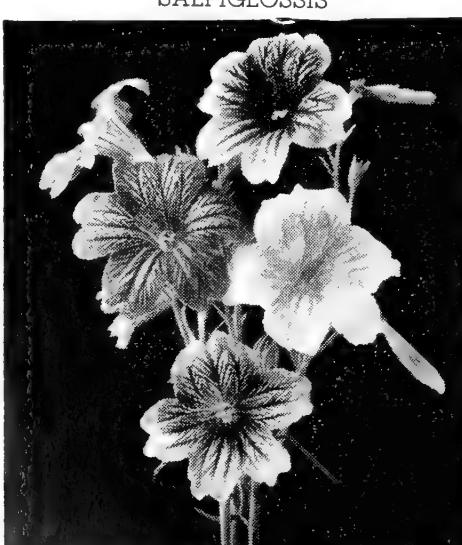
NICOTIANA—Flowering Tobacco

(a) *Culture I or II, 2-3'*

Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—See *Salpiglossis*

SALPIGLOSSIS



PANSY

(a) *Culture I, II or VIII, 8"*

Swiss Giants—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. Pkt. 50c.

Tufted Pansy—See *Viola*

PERIWINKLE—See *Vinca*

PETUNIA

(a) *Culture I or IV
Small Flowered, 10-14"*

Balcony—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue. Each. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Bee—A lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cheerful—Clear salmon pink with rose veining in throat. Compact. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Fire Chief—Brilliant red. All American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. The first flower to win this award in eleven years! Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Glow—Rich carmine red flowers on a compact plant. Brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

Martha Washington—Ruffled flowers of pale pink, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and more uniform. Compact. Pkt. 15c.

Silver Medal—New 1949 All American Award. A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

America—Double carnation-like flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. \$1.00.

Burgundy—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Colossal Shades of Rose—1948 All-American. Large plants have huge flowers of light and deep pink shades. Very double with many frilled and fringed petals. Pkt. \$1.00.

Glamour—Huge ruffled blooms of a luscious salmon. Blooms early. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

Little Giants mixed—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes. Pkt. 20c.

Snow Storm—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

Theodosia—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX

(a) *Culture II, 8-12"*

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

Separate colors, each, Pkt. 25c.
Mixed, Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—See *Dianthus*

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See *Scabiosa*

POPPY

(a) *Culture IV, (hp) VI, 1 1/2-3'*

Gartford—Pastel mixture. Long stemmed. Very rich. A most unusual giant flowering strain. Pkt. 35c.

Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders and rock gardens. Large colorful flowers from ferny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Oriental Scarlet—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

POPPIY, CALIFORNIA—See *Eschscholtzia*

POPPIY, MEXICAN TULIP—See *Hunnemannia*

PORTULACA—Moss Rose

(a) *Culture, III or IV, 6"*

Jewel—Huge crimson flowers. Much larger than old kinds. Pkt. 25c.

Single, mixed—Many brilliant colors.

Double, mixed—All double. Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—See *Calendula*

RICINUS—See *Castor Bean*

SALVIA—Flowering Sage

(a) *Culture I, 2-3'*

America or Globe of Fire—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Deep medium blue. Slender plant for airy effect. Use to lighten up thick heavy plantings. Pkt. 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue

(a) *Culture III, 30"*

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

(a) *Culture III or IV, 2'*

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—Round double flowers of pure white. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Beautiful deep rose flowers with salmon shadings. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, mixed—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral, rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors of the old type.

SATIN FLOWER—See *Godetia*

SCARLET FLAX—See *Linum*

SCARLET SAGE—See *Salvia*

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower

(a) *Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'*

Mixed—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

SEA LAVENDER—Statice

(a) *Culture I, 2'*

Bonduelli—Bright yellow flowers. Useful when dried. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Small tubular flowers in branching spikes. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

Suworowii—Bright rose flowers crowded on slender spikes. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—See *Cleome*

STRAW FLOWER—See *Everlasting Flowers*

SHASTA DAISY

(hp) *Culture VI, 2'*

Alaska—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAP DRAGON—See *Antirrhinum*

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—

Euphorbia

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Effective for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

Giant Imperial—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Branching, with large double, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

SWEET PEAS

(a) Culture III, 3'

Early Spencer—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late Spencer—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Margaret O'Brien—Salmon-coral diffused with an unusual luminous orange sheen. Pkt. 25c.

Ruffled Spencer—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus

Barbatus

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Double—Double flowers crown the heavy heads of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—See *Armeria*

TICKSEED—See *Calliopsis*

TITHONIA—Golden Flower of the Incas

(a) Culture I, 6'

Fireball—Single dahlia-like scarlet flowers on tall plants. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

Pfitzer's Hybrids—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful grassy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Lavender Glory—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Large heads of pure white. Useful for contrast. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Shades—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VINCA—Periwinkle

(a) Culture III, 15"

Mixed—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA—Tufted Pansies

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

Mixed—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) Culture I or V, 1½'

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and fragrant.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

(a) Culture II or III ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 12-18"

Black Ruby—Compact, round, little flowers of a deep velvety maroon. Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

Red Riding Hood—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

Lilliput pastels—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

Linearis—Single daisy-like type with small flowers in orange colors. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Single and double flowers in varied and variegated colors.

Navajo mixed—Resemble Gaillardias in shape. Many colors in showy mixture. Medium size plants and flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium size flowers on a semi-tall plant. Resembles Scabiosa in shape. Bright colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb mixed—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Medium tall plants with medium size flowers having shaggy petals.

Melody (orchid lavender), **Star Dust** (golden), **White Light** (white), **Wildfire** (scarlet), and **Mixed**. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

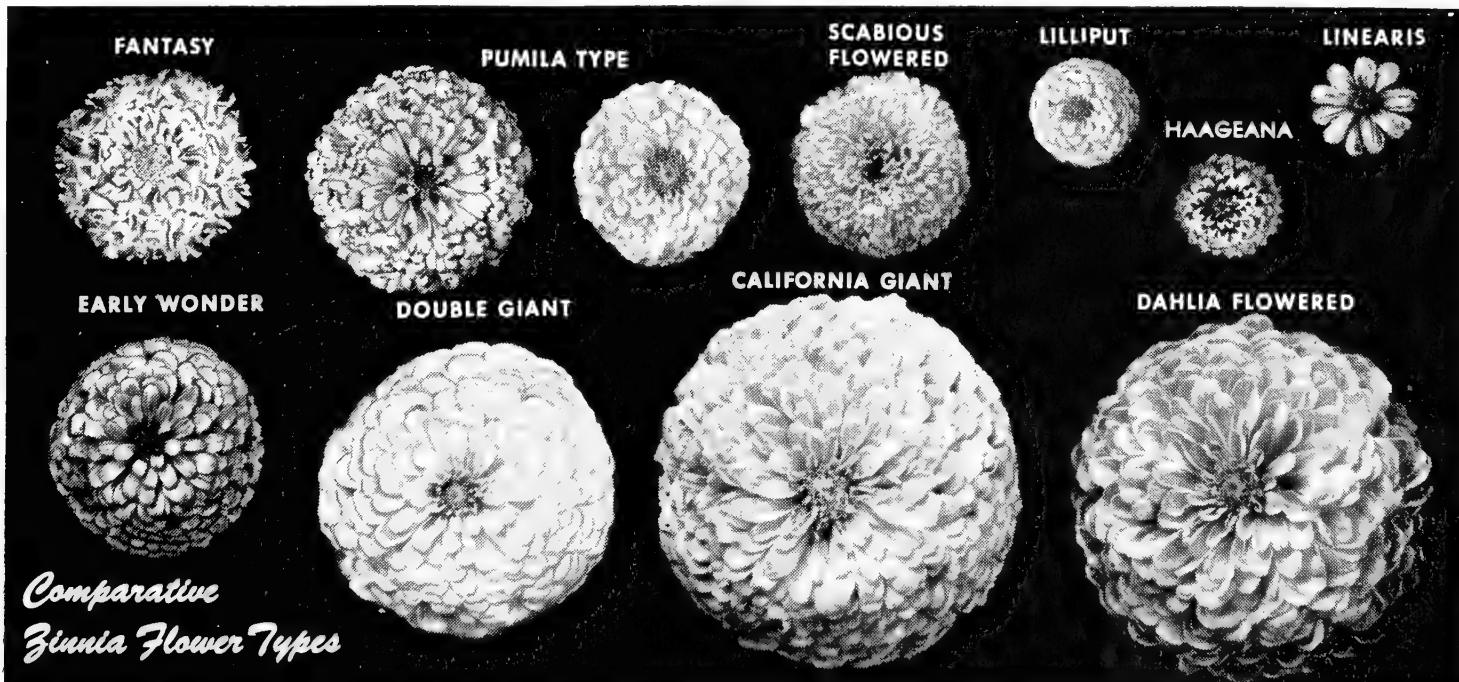
Crown of Gold—Lovely golden shades with deep golden base to the petals. A large type resembling California Giants. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown of Gold Pastels—New, improved, with many pastel colors overlying the golden base. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, mixed—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Will Rogers—Dahlia type with deep scarlet color. A striking and popular variety. Pkt. 15c.



How? When?

PLANT FEEDING

Where? Why?

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "How, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 3 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food

per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

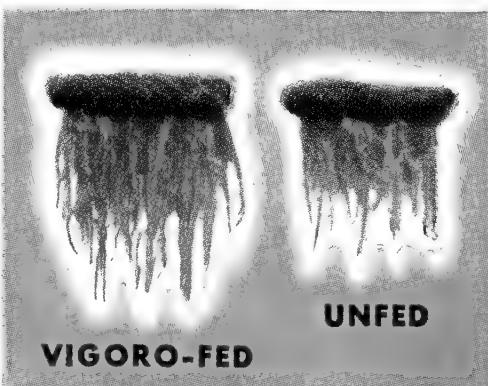
As to your choice of plant food: We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

Two more gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

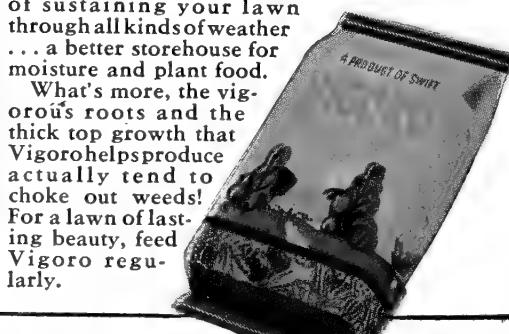
These two gardening essentials are END-o-PEST and END-o-WEED. End-o-Pest provides all the protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. It comes ready to use in a dust gun applicator that's easy to refill with a refill cartridge. End-o-Pest is also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns. End-o-Weed is an improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new End-o-Weed Side Spray that applies diluted End-o-Weed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. The Side Spray fits on an ordinary gallon glass jug. Ask us about these two great gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier and more successful.

**Year after year
VIGORO develops
humus in lawn soil**



Vigoro helps develop vigorous root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) is formed in the soil—rich, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through all kinds of weather . . . a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.

What's more, the vigoro's roots and the thick top growth that Vigoro helps produce actually tend to choke out weeds! For a lawn of lasting beauty, feed Vigoro regularly.



LAWN ACCESSORIES

ECLIPSE POWER MOWERS

The LARK, 18" cut	\$102.00
The ROCKET, 20" cut	119.00
PARKHOUND, 21" cut	154.50
ROLLOWAY, 25" cut	257.00
SPEEDWAY, 32" cut	385.00
SULKY for Speedway	52.50
TORNADO Sickle Mower, 36" cut	192.50

ECLIPSE HAND MOWERS

Model L, 16" cut	\$ 28.95
Model L, 18" cut	30.50
Zephyr, 16" cut	24.95
Zephyr, 18" cut	26.50
Vogue, 16" cut	21.95
Vogue, 18" cut	23.50
Arlington, 16" cut	17.95

JACOBSEN LAWN MOWERS

The BANTAM, 18" cut	\$103.25
The BANTAM, 20" cut	113.25
LAWN QUEEN, 20" cut	132.00
LAWN QUEEN 22" cut	142.00
LAWN KING, 26" cut	277.75
"ESTATE" ROLLER DRIVE, 24" cut	298.25
"PARK" ROLLER DRIVE, 30" cut	408.25
RIDING SULKY (For Lawn King, Estate and Park Models)	47.50
POWER SCYTHE, Sickle Mower 36"	242.75
HAND MOWER, 16" All-Steel	28.95
HAND MOWER, 18" All-Steel	29.95

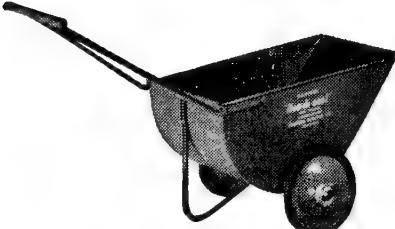
JACKSON LAWN ROLLERS

Water-weight welded steel rollers, all equipped with roller bearing axles and brass drain plugs. Strong X-braced handle and bevel-edged drum, with adjustable scraper.

Diam.	Length	Wgt.	Filled	
14"	24"	175 lbs.	.....	\$14.95
18"	24"	275 lbs.	.....	18.25
24"	24"	440 lbs.	.....	22.50
24"	32"	580 lbs.	.....	27.50

MASTERS' HANDICART

STURDY CONSTRUCTION



No more backache from shoveling or stooping to load up. Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, gravel or "what have you" right into the cart—then tip it back and you're loaded. Sturdily supported sheet steel body, disc wheels with rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy. Will give years of satisfactory service. Attractively finished in durable baked enamel finish. New reduced prices.

No. 18—Capacity 3 cu. ft., 10 in. wheels with 1 in. rubber tires. Each \$6.95

No. 20—Capacity 3½ cu. ft., 11 in. wheels with 1½ in. semi-pneumatic rubber tires. Each \$8.75

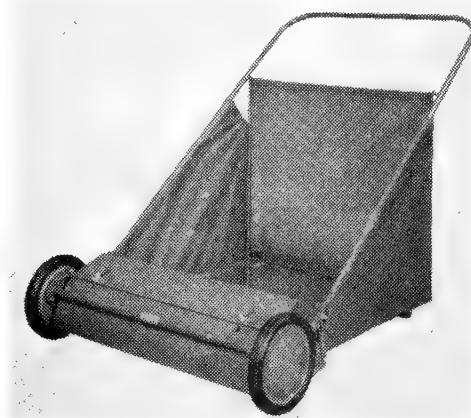
A GOOD SPREADER easy, even distribution

Ideal for the application of lawn seed, plant foods, lime, fertilizers and other similar materials. Hoppers made of heavy sheet steel. Regulator accurately controls rate of application and assures a uniform distribution of the material.



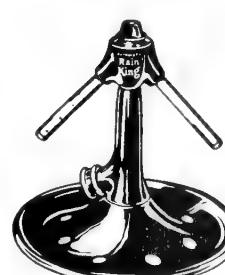
All models listed equipped with rubber tires.

MODEL	WIDTH	CAPACITY	PRICE
"B"	16"	20 lbs.	\$6.85
Junior	18"	40 lbs.	10.25
Standard	24"	75 lbs.	27.95
Special	36"	115 lbs.	34.65



DYNA-SWEEP

Will sweep your lawn free of leaves, grass clippings, litter and dirt of every description in ONE-SIXTH the time. Has fully enclosed cut steel gears, semi-pneumatic rubber tires, all-steel frame, ball bearing mounted reel shaft, fingertip adjustment. Large capacity steel bottomed heavy canvas hamper is easily emptied. Attractively finished in baked enamel colors. 20" width \$29.95; 28" width \$41.95.



RAIN-KING MODEL K SPRINKLER

Now, by simply turning the button on top, milady can adjust the model K to cover from 5 to 50 feet diam. Not a gadget, but a practical tool by Sunbeam.

Each	\$7.25
Model "H"	6.25
Model "D"	5.25
Rain King Nozzle	1.35

Now you can get a good stand of grass on hillsides and terraces with one seeding.

Bemis EROSIONET

Made of strong ¼-inch mesh fabric, it forms millions of tiny dams which catch and hold the seed, soil particles and drops of moisture, preventing wash-outs from heavy rains. It is rot-resistant, and may be removed easily when grass is 2½ inches high if desired for re-use. Available in 45-inch width only.



Per lineal yd. 22c; 25 yds. up @ 21c; 100 yds. up @ 20c; 250 yd. roll \$47.50; 800 yd. roll \$148.00.

TAYLOR-MADE LAWN

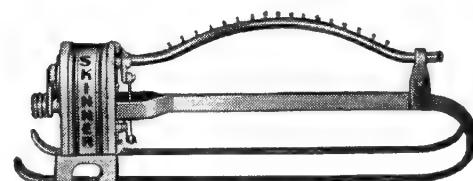


Taylor-Made is the answer to the seed washout problem. Ideal for slopes and terraces. Tailor made lawn is a turfing material of grass seed, preplanted in a sheet of cellulose. Each roll is 20 feet by 2½ (50 square feet).

To use Tailor-Made, prepare the soil as for seed, roll out Tailor-Made, and sprinkle lightly with soil and water. The cellulose base disintegrates, adding nutritive value to the soil.

Per Roll \$2.00

SKINNER SPRAY WAVE



Here is a large volume, oscillating sprinkler in a new, improved design. Its 17 nozzles will soak an area up to 40 x 50 feet at one setting on normal water pressure. It's very easily adjusted for direction of throw and coverage. Ea. \$22.50.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS

ACTIVO—Hastens compost . . . Activates Soils . . . Stretches fertilizer. Quickly turns garbage, leaves, grass, etc., into rich humus and soil-builder without offensive odor. All organic. No. 2 size (Treats up to 450 lbs. of compost) **\$1.00**; No. 7 size, **\$2.00**; No. 25 size, **\$6.99**. No. 50 size, **\$11.95**.



ADCO—Mix it with leaves, vines, clippings or other vegetation, turning them into rich humus. It's easy to use and economical, too. A 20-pound bag makes $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of pure clean artificial manure. 5 lbs. **\$1.25**; 20 lbs. **\$2.50**.

AGRICO

FOR LAWNS, TREES & SHRUBS (6-10-4) 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. **\$1.60**; 50 lbs. **\$2.65**; 100 lbs. **\$4.25**.

FOR GARDENS (4-12-4) 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. **\$1.60**; 50 lbs. **\$2.40**; 100 lbs. **\$4.25**.

FOR BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (6-10-4) 10 lbs. **\$1.10**; 25 lbs. **\$2.10**; 50 lbs. **\$3.40**; 100 lbs. **\$5.50**.

See next page for additional information on AGRICO.

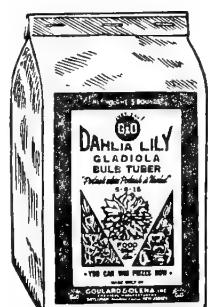
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used to increase soil acidity. Especially valuable in the culture of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurels, etc. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. **\$1.75**; 50 lbs. **\$2.85**; 100 lbs. **\$4.95**.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—High nitrogen fertilizer. Also used as an acidifying agent. 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. **\$1.15**; 25 lbs. **\$2.25**; 100 lbs. **\$6.50**.

BLOOD MEAL—Availability uncertain. Ask.

BONE MEAL—Preferred by some due to its long-lasting, non-burning properties. Contains Nitrogen and Phosphorus. 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. **\$1.10**; 25 lbs. **\$2.25**; 100 lbs. **\$6.50**.

BULB FERTILIZER—Especially recommended for fleshy-rooted plants, such as Dahlias, Lilies, Gladioli, Tulips, Daffodils and any other plants which demand a high-potash food. Analysis: 5-6-15. 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. **\$1.25**; 25 lbs. **\$2.75**; 100 lbs. **\$9.00**.



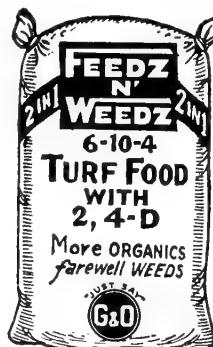
COW MANURE (Wizard)—Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. **\$1.20**; 50 lbs. **\$2.00**; 100 lbs. **\$3.75**.

DRICONURE

This 100% all-organic fertilizer and soil improver helps you grow better flowers, vegetables and lawns. Economical, safe, easy to use. In 50 lb. bags (approximately 2 bushels) **\$2.35**; $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. bag **65c**.

ES-MIN-EL—Supplies all the essential mineral elements for normal plant growth including manganese, copper, zinc, iron, boron and others. (NOT A FERTILIZER) 5 lb. bag **\$1.25**; 100 lbs. **\$10.95**.

FEEDZ and WEEDZ (G & O) NEW! High analysis lawn food and 2,4-D weed killer combined. Now you can both feed and weed your lawn—at the same time. Economical too—use 15 to 20 lbs. for each 1000 sq. ft. Use it any time from early Spring to late Fall. 10 lbs. **\$1.25**; 25 lbs. **\$2.50**; 100 lbs. **\$7.50**.



HY-GRO PLANT FOOD

Plants have no boarding-house reach! Reach the roots with HY-GRO—famous 13-26-13 formula with growth hormones and other plant nutrients added. Dissolve in water. Pour on. Overcomes root shock and checks wilting as starter solution. Ideal all-season fertilizer. One ounce feeds 25 square feet of garden. Produces amazing results. 3 ounce jar, 30c; 20 ounce jar, **\$1.00**; 2 lb. jar, **\$1.25**; 10 lb. container, **\$4.50**.



HYPONEX—(7-6-19) A complete odorless concentrated plant food instantly soluble in water. Useful for house plants, hydroponics or as a starter solution. One ounce makes 6 gal. liquid plant food. Oz. 10c; 3 ozs. 25c; 7 ozs. 50c; lb. **\$1.00**.

LIME—For correcting soil acidity. 10 lb. bag 35c; 25 lb. bag 55c; 80 lb. bag 95c; 5 bag lots 90c per bag. Ask for ton prices.

LIQUA-VITA—The concentrated liquid plant food especially recommended for house plants. Use 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water. 8 ozs. 45c; qt. **\$1.25**; gal. **\$4.00**.

MILORGANITE—The answer to your organic nitrogen problem for Lawns, Trees, Shrubs and Gardens. Contains 6% nitrogen. Non-burning—sow fertilizer and seed the same day—safely. Use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. 25 lbs. **\$1.40**; 50 lbs. **\$2.30**; 100 lbs. **\$4.15**.

"NA-CHURS" Plant Food

Balanced liquid fertilizer for all soil types. Use it for lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, greenhouses, for soil-less culture and as a starter solution. Pt. **\$1.00**; Qt. **\$1.75**; Gal. **\$4.95**; 5 gal. **\$22.25**.



NITRATE OF SODA. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. **\$1.15**; 25 lbs. **\$2.25**; 100 lbs. **\$6.50**.

PEAT MOSS—A fine garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated into the soil it aids growth by promoting bacterial action. A fine winter protection for lawns, shrubs, roses and perennial beds. Special bale (6 to 8 bushels) **\$3.85**; Giant size bale (12 to 14 bushels) each **\$5.65**.



PLANT MARVEL—(12-31-14) Soluble plant food preferred by many growers. Safe for tender plants. Trial pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. **\$1.25**.

PLANTABBS

Puts life and vigor into all garden flowers and house plants. They keep them green and full of blooms.

GIVE YOUR VEGETABLES AN EXTRA BOOST. Feed them these plant food tablets and get earlier and bigger yields. Plantabbs provide Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, plus secondary plant foods and hormones. 30 tablets 25c; 75 for 50c; 200 for **\$1.00**; 1000 for **\$3.50**.

POTASH, Muriate of—Highly concentrated. 60% grade. 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. **\$1.15**; 25 lbs. **\$2.00**; 50 lbs. **\$3.50**; 100 lbs. **\$6.25**.

RHODO-AZALEA Fertilizer (G & O) For those plants which require an acid condition. 5 lb. bag 75c.

ROSE-FOOD



... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, **ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!**

You can't feed roses a "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! G & O Rose Food is specialized — a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT — and see what a difference it makes!

5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. **\$1.25**; 25 lbs. **\$2.75**; 100 lbs. **\$9.00**.

SHEEP MANURE (Wizard)

Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. **\$1.20**; 50 lbs. **\$2.00**; 100 lbs. **\$3.75**.



SUPERPHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition, and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An essential plant food element. 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. **\$1.20**; 80 lb. bag **\$2.40**.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS

TEN—SIX—FOUR

PLANT FOOD

(G & O)

The famous 10-6-4 formula preferred by many for Lawn, Tree and Shrub feeding. High in organics, plenty of feeding value; no fillers added. 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

TOBACCO (Pulverized)—Used as a mulch and fertilizer. Also for its insect repellent qualities on rose beds, etc. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

VIGORO (4-12-4) The complete plant food. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

See page 36 for additional information on VIGORO.



ROSS ROOT FEEDER

ROSS ROOT FEEDER for root zone watering and feeding



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, \$5.50; cartridges, 35c or 12 for \$4.00. (A product of the Garden Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Now! One Material Does All These Gardening Jobs

Terra-Lite* Vermiculite

Starting Seeds

Terra-Lite provides perfect control of air and water for speedy, heavy root growth. Maximum seed germination. Seeds easily plucked out for transplanting.



An Ideal Mulch

Stops winter soil heaving by curbing drastic changes in soil temperatures. Prevents drying out in summer. Less watering.



Lightening Soil

Heavy, clay soil can be aerated with Terra-Lite as in no other way. Lets roots spread out, provides perfect air-moisture control for best growth. Terra-Lite gives body to sandy soils, helps them retain moisture.



Transplanting

When you plant shrubs, bushes, trees, bulbs or seedlings in your garden, a little Terra-Lite in the soil mixture assures the required air and moisture for roots . . . bigger, better plants result!



Rooting Cuttings

If you root your own cuttings you'll be amazed how quickly roots develop in Terra-Lite. Masses of hair roots spring forth, making strong healthy cuttings that take hold quickly when transplanted.

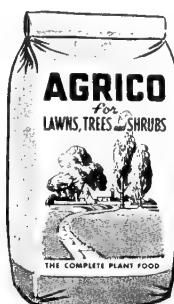
Terra-Lite Vermiculite prices: 4 quarts, 35c; 1/2 bushel, 75c; 2 bushel bag, \$1.65; 5 bags up @ \$1.55 each.

3 SPECIAL-PURPOSE AGRICO FERTILIZERS Give Best Results!

Each kind of plant needs its own balanced nourishment—to grow and flourish. Feed each one of your plants the RIGHT KIND of plant food. Use Agrico Fertilizers, specially made to provide the correct nourishment for the three main types of growing things:



AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES and SHRUBS



Specially formulated from quick-acting and long-lasting materials, to produce thicker, greener grass, with deeper roots to resist hot weather and crowd out weeds. Economical—only 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of lawn. Also promotes stronger, healthy tree and shrub growth. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. 45c.



AGRICO FOR GARDENS

A different plant-food analysis that brings out utmost bloom and color in flowers—produces luscious, full-flavored vegetables richer in minerals and vitamins. Safe, odorless, easy to use. Only 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. needed. 100 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. 45c.



AGRICO FOR BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Specially made for the very exacting job of properly feeding Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other acid-loving plants. Supplies the right balance of all needed plant-foods and builds up soil acidity essential for these valuable plant aristocrats. 100 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

AGRICO—the Complete Plant Food

In Convenient Sizes—Full Directions on Every Bag
Made only by The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

AEROSOL BOMBS

For Greenhouse Use. Nationally approved
ISCOMIST BRAND.

No. 86 DDT (Cucumbers)	\$ 8.50
No. 104 DDT	8.50
No. 178 Dithio	10.00
No. 151 Parathion	10.00
No. 153 TEPP	6.50
No. 107 TEPP-20 (HETP)	6.50

(Plus shell deposit of \$3.50 each)

GAS MASK—M.S.A. Approved industrial type with canister \$25.

ISCO APPLICATOR complete with hose \$7.

INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL BOMBS

No. 11 Deodorizer	\$10.00
No. 22 Cow Bomb	10.00
No. 31 Garden Bomb	8.50
No. 300 DDT-Pyrethrum	9.50
No. 316 Pyrethrum only	10.25

(Plus shell deposit of \$4.00 each.)

ARSENATE OF LEAD—A stomach-poison used either as a dust or spray for control of many leaf-eating insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits. 1 lb. 50c; 3 lb. bag \$1.10. Ask for quantity prices.

B A I T - M—(With Methaldehyde—Will rid premises of cutworms, snails, slugs, sow bugs, etc. Simply scatter on the ground in the evening. Lb. ctn. 35c; 2½ lbs. 75c. **B H C** (Benzene Hexachloride)—See Lexone



BLACK LEAF "40"—A concentrated nicotine solution for control of aphids and thrip on plants, also for lice on animals. Oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.90; 10 lbs. \$13.75.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Popular fungicide for flowers, vegetables and fruits. 1 lb. 37c; 4 lb. bag 90c.

BUG-GETA PELLETS—Effective on foraging pests such as slugs, snails, cutworms and grasshoppers. 12 ozs. 35c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

CARBOLA (with DDT)—This time-tested water paint now contains DDT. One application to walls and ceilings of dairy barns, basements, etc., kills flies, spiders, ants, fleas and moths which walk over it for months. Perfectly safe to use, dries white. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

CASEIN SPREADER (Flux-it)—A combined spreading, sticking and wetting agent used in conjunction with other insecticides. Lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

CATTLE SPRAY (Dupont) See Marlate.

CHLORDANE

Chlordane is a new tested and proven control for grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, fleas, ticks, ants, roaches and others. Recommended by your state dept. of agriculture. Use on farm crops, flowers or lawns. 5% Chlordane (for dusting) 1 lb. can 49c; 5 lb. bag \$1.39; 20 lb. bag \$4.20; 50 lb. bag \$9.00.

50% Chlordane (for spraying) 1 lb. can \$1.50; 5 lb. bag \$5.75; 20 lb. bag \$19.00; 50 lb. bag \$40.00.

CHLORDANE 45% Emulsion—A liquid chlordane concentrate for spraying. Average dilution, 1 to 2 teaspoons to 1 qt. water. For farm crops, 2 to 3 pts. in 100 gal. water per acre. Oz. 39c; 4 ozs. 75c; ½ pt. \$1.25; Pt. \$1.95; Qt. \$3.25; Gal. \$8.95.

COPPER-A—This is a concentrated fixed copper for spraying or dusting plants sensitive to the soluble coppers such as bordeaux mixture; 45% copper content. 6 lb. bag \$2.00.

COPPER SULPHATE, POWDERED (Blue VITRIOL)—Used in preparation of home made Bordeaux Mixture. The powdered form has practically replaced the crystalline because of greater ease of mixing and preparing. 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$12.75.

COPPER SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATED—Used principally for dust applications on potatoes, melons, etc., in combination with lime for insect and disease control. 12½ lb. bag \$2.60; Per drum (16 bags) \$35.00.

CUPRO-K—Copper-oxychloride spray, for control of cherry leaf spot and other fungous diseases on tender foliage such as cucumbers, melons and tomatoes. Use 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 3 lb. bag 85c; 48 lb. case \$11.04.

CYANOGAS "G"—Greenhouse fumigant for control of aphis, white fly, etc. 5 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$12.50. 100 lb. drum \$30.00.



DDT INSECTICIDE

3% DDT DUST (Garden-Aid Brand) 1 lb. shaker top can 35c; 5 lb. bag 85c; 20 lbs. \$2; 50 lbs. \$3.75.

DEENATE 10x (Dupont) 10% DDT for dusting purposes only. Lb. 50c; 5 lb. can \$1.65.

DEENATE 50W (Dupont) 50% Wettable DDT powder for spraying. Lb. 75c; 3 lb. bag \$1.35.

DINITRO SPRAYS—Ask us about prices.

DITHANE—Especially recommended for control of late blight of potatoes, tomatoes and other garden crops. 4 ozs. 40c; 8 ozs. 70c; Pt. \$1.25; Qt. \$1.75; Gal. \$5.50.

D-D SOIL FUMIGANT—For control of wireworms, nematodes and other root destroying insects. Pint treats 175 sq. ft. \$1.00; Qt. \$1.75; Gal. \$5.85.

DUPONT FLORAL DUST—Use it as a dust or spray for both insects and plant diseases. Duster carton 79c; lb. can \$1.15; 4 lb. can \$3.50.

DUPONT GARDEN DUST—A new dust formula containing Fermate, Zerlate, DDT and Rotenone. Highly recommended as a general garden insecticide and fungicide. 8 oz. duster carton 79c; lb. carton \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.

DUPONT SPREADER-STICKER—A combined sticking and spreading agent increasing the efficiency of most all spray materials. Requires from 2 to 8 ounces to 100 gallons. Pt. \$1.00; gal. \$6.50; 5 gal. \$28.75.

DUTOX—A fluorine insecticide for various chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. 1 lb. bag 30c; 6 lbs. \$1.35.

ENDOPEST—A 3-way garden protection by the makers of Vigoro. Controls both sucking and chewing insects as well as fungus diseases. 4 oz. 35c; 10 oz. dust gun dispenser (filled) 98c; Refill cartridge 75c; 2 lb. pkg. \$1.98.

EVERGREEN GARDEN SPRAY—A highly concentrated pyrethrum spray, very effective on practically all types of insects and safe on all plants. Oz. 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.15; pt. \$2.45; qt. \$4.10.

FERMATE—An outstanding product for many fungus diseases, on fruits, vegetables and flowers. Highly recommended as a preventative of "Blue Mold" on tobacco plants. 8 oz. can 75c; 3 lb. bag \$2.55.

FISH OIL SOAP—For control of certain insects and as a spreader with other insecticides. Lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

FORMACIDE (Formaldehyde)—For soil sterilization, preventing damping off and improving stands. ½ lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

FUNGICIDE "A" (Parzate)—A new Dupont fungicide especially recommended for early and late blight of potatoes and tomatoes. 6 oz. can 85c; 3 lb. bag \$3.30.

HETP (Hexa-Ethyl-Tetra-Phosphate)—Ask us about it.

LEXONE (BHC)—A 10% Gamma Isomer of BHC. Highly recommended for curculio, grasshoppers, aphids and spittlebug. Ask for price.

LIME—Freshly hydrated, finely divided spray lime for spraying, dusting, white-washing, etc. 10 lbs. 35c; 25-lb. bag 55c; 50 lb. bag 85c; 5 bag lots at 80c bag.

LIME-SULPHUR (Dry)—For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, etc. Also for summer spraying against scab, red spider, mite, and as an animal dip. 1 lb. can 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 12½ lb. bag \$2.25. Ask for drum prices.

LIME-SULPHUR (Liquid)—Qt. 30c; gallon 85c. Ask for quantity price.

LINDANE—A highly refined 99% pure odorless type of BHC for residual control of flies, etc., in barns and on livestock. Price on application.

LORO—A contact insecticide for gladiolus thrip, carnations, "mums," etc. Pt. \$2.00; gal. \$11.00.

LUCKY STRIKE SPRAYS

L. S. GARDEN SPRAY

A concentrated solution of rotenone pyrethrum and DDT combined with a spreading agent. Effective against a wide range of insects on flowers, vegetables, shrubs, etc. Safe on tender foliage.

Oz., 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 8 oz. \$1.60; pt. \$2.50; qt. \$4.50; gal. \$14.00.



L. S. ROSE KIT—Affords complete protection against both chewing, sucking insects, and plant diseases, all in one application. Causes no discoloration, burning of blooms or foliage. KIT No. 1 protects 15 to 20 roses for a season; each \$1.00; KIT No. 2 (60 rose size) \$2.00; KIT No. 3 (120 rose size) \$3.50; KIT No. 4 \$10.00.

L. S. No. 300 DUST—Combining rotenone with a finely divided copper oxide dust to form one of the finest all-around insecticide and fungicide combinations for tomatoes, potatoes, vine crops and fruits. Lb. can 60c; 5 lb. bag \$1.95.

L. S. No. 600 DUST—A specific for control of both insects and blight on potatoes, tomatoes, vine crops and others. Contains Dithane and Rotenone. Lb. 59c; 5 lbs. \$2.40.

L. S. HOUSEHOLD SPRAY—An effective combination of Pyrethrum and DDT, delicately scented, for indoor use against most household insects. Pt. 60c; Qt. \$1.00; Gallon \$3.00.

L. S. DDT PAINT—(10%)—Paint on screens, walls, ceilings for lasting residual effect on many insects. It is transparent and leaves no dust or powder after drying. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.00.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

MARLATE (Methoxychlor)—This new DuPont product is a close relative of DDT but as safe on food crops as Rotenone. It is especially recommended for beetle control on cucumbers, melons and beans—also for stable flies, which are not controlled by DDT. **8 ozs. 75c; 4 lb. bag \$3.50.**

MASSEY DUST (Garden-Aid Brand)—Made of microfine dusting sulphur, with arsenate of lead, plus an adhesive agent. Effective protection for roses and other plants. **1/4 lbs. 49c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 20 lbs. \$4.25.**

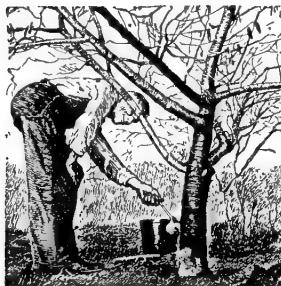
NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—For treating gladiolus bulbs for thrip and controlling certain soil insects. **Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60.**

NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR—A 1-lb. can will fumigate 25,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space. **1/2 lb. can 50c; Doz. \$5.00; lb. can 85c; Doz. \$8.50.**

BENZO-FUME Pressure Fumigator—An Azobenzene compound for controlling Red Spider in greenhouses. **1/2 lb. can 37c; lb. can 65c.**

PARADICHLOROBENZENE—For killing peach tree borer, use 1/2 to 1 oz. per tree in early Oct. **Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

PARA-SCALECIDE for PEACH BORER



A liquid method of applying paradichlorobenzene for borers. Safe for even young trees. Apply in Sept. or Oct. or in the Spring when soil temperature is 60° or above. One gallon treats from 40 to 125 trees. **Qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.90; 5 gal. \$9.10; 15 gal. \$21.80; 30 gal. \$35.75; 55 gal. \$55.00.**

PARATHION (For Commercial Use Only)—A 15% wettable powder for control of mites, mealy bugs and many other insects attacking fruits, etc. Ask for price.

PARIS GREEN—For hard-to-kill insects on hardy foliage. Also used for cutworm and grasshopper baits. **1/4 lb. 23c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$10.00.**

PARZATE—See Fungicide "A"

POTATO SPRAY (Dow Special)—A complete potato spray combining copper as a fungicide, with arsenicals for killing the bugs. 3-lb. bag makes 50 gallons of spray, **per bag 70c; per case (48 lbs.) \$9.60.**

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—Kills Mexican bean beetles, aphids, rose bugs, aster and dahlia beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and many other varieties of chewing and sucking insects. Safe, economical and effective. **Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pt. \$2.85; qt. \$5.00; gal. \$18.00.**



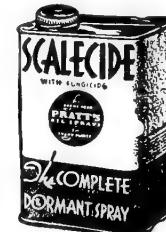
ROSE DUST (Garden Aid Brand)—NOW, better than ever! New, modern, scientific rose dust formula, compounded according to the latest reliable sources. Contains Rotenone, Chlordane, Fermate and microfine sulphur. Its proper use will control both insects and fungus diseases such as black spot, mildew, rust and others. As manufacturers, we are able to offer this material at very reasonable prices. **Lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 20 lbs. \$8.95; 50 lbs. \$21.00.**

ROtenone DUST (Garden-Aid Brand)—Our proven pre-war formula. Rotenone is still the best and safest control for bean beetles, cabbage worms and many other garden insects on the market. Safe for human, but deadly to insects. **1 1/2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 97c; 20 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$8.00.**

ROtenone CONCENTRATE—Finely powdered concentrate for large commercial users. Contains at least 4 1/2% pure rotenone. **Lb. 95c; 10 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$30.00.**

SABADILLA DUST—Recommended for squash bug, lygus bug, cucumber and bean beetle, cabbage worms, lice and other insects. **Lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.**

KILL SCALE! APHIS! RED MITE!



Spray your trees and shrubs with Scalecide, complete dormant spray. Give them a clean, healthy start for spring growth. **1 gal. makes 16 gals. spray. Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.40; 5 gals. \$8.10.**

SULFORON (Wettable Sulphur)—A microfine modified sulphur. The safeness of flotation type sulphur plus the convenience of a small package. Use as a dust or spray, for flowers, shrubs, fruits, etc. **6 lb. bag 65c; 50 lb. bag \$3.75.**

SULFORON X—A fine grade of wettable sulphur having an average particle diameter of 4 Microns. **Price 5 lb. bag 65c; 50 lb. bag \$4.75.**

SULPHUR (Dusting)—Finely powdered for control of mildew, red spider, etc. **26 oz. carton 39c; bulk lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.25.**

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL—Control of scale insects is easy with Sunoco. Use on all fruit and shade trees as well as evergreens and ornamentals. **Gal. can \$1.35; 5 gal. can \$5.50.** In bulk in your container. **Qt. 35c; gal. \$1.00; 5 gals. \$4.25.** Also available in 55 gal. drums. Ask for prices.

TALC—An inert dust carrier for mixing with various concentrated insecticides to be used in dust form. **5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lb. bag \$1.55; 5 bag lots \$1.45 per bag.**

TOBACCO DUST—**Lb. 23c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.40.**

TREE TANGLE-FOOT—Sticky paste type material used for banding trees against all climbing insects. **Lb. can \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$20.00.**



TRIOGEN—Complete protection for roses against insects and plant diseases. Stainless and non-poisonous. **Kit "A" (makes 16 qts.) \$2.25; Kit "B" (makes 64 qts.) \$6.00; Kit "C" (makes 32 gal.) \$9.00; Kit "D" (makes 128 gal.) \$30.00.**

TRIOGEN DUST—**Lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$16.25.**

VAPOTONE XX (T.E.P.P.)—This is the new wonder spray for aphis, Red Spider, Thrips, Caterpillars and Spittle Bugs. **4 oz. 85c; 16 oz. \$2.50; gal. \$13.50.**

VOLCK OIL SPRAY—For control of aphis, mealy bug, red spider, scale, etc., in the greenhouse or nursery. **4 ozs. 35c; 16 ozs. 70c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$3.25; 5 gals. \$9.50.**

ZERLATE—A proven DuPont fungicide for control of early blight on potatoes, tomato leaf-spot, celery leaf blight, brown rot of peaches and other fungi. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 100 gal of water. **3 lb. bag \$2.55.**

ZINC SULPHATE (Flake)—Recommended for use in connection with arsenicals to prevent burning injury to susceptible fruit trees, etc. **Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$10.75.**

Hormone

FIXATION CHEMICALS

POTATO FIX—Keeps potatoes and other root crops from sprouting for as long as 12 months. Avoids storage losses due to shrinkage. Use one ounce per bushel. **9 oz. pkg. \$1.00; lb. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$6.40; 25 lbs. \$29.00.**

TOMATO FIX—You can have 20 to 30% bigger and earlier crops by using Tomato Fix, the new Naphthaleneacetic Acid hormone which causes fruit to set without natural fertilization of the bloom. Effective on Cucumbers, Squash, Peppers, Eggplant, Holly and Tomatoes. Simply spray on the bloom. **20 tablets (makes 5 qts.) 25c; 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.00; 4000 for \$25.00.**

NO-SEED HORMONE *Blossom-set*

Grow earlier, meatier TOMATOES . . . and more of them with Blossom-set Hormone Spray. Stops blossom drop; reduces seed content. Use also on Cucumbers, Peppers and Strawberries. **4 oz. bottle (Makes 1 gal.) 75c; Pint \$1.75.**

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers. **Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.**

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. It encourages growth and bloom. Teaspoonful makes 10 gallons. **Trial packet 25c; 3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.**

FRUITONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. **2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.**

FAMOUS

DU PONT

"AMMATE"

Good for weeding walks and driveways.

2 LB. JAR

85c



WEED KILLERS

2,4-D WEED KILLERS

Caution: Do not use sprayers used for spraying 2,4-D chemicals for other plant spraying due to the difficulty of removing all traces of the 2,4-D.

Now you can kill weeds as never before. The timely discovery of 2,4-D and its deadly effect on most weeds, combined with the resistance of most grasses to its action has opened up an entirely new approach to many weed control problems.

Use it safely over lawns without even discoloring the grasses (Bent Grasses excepted). Use it on fence rows, vacant lots, parks, pasture fields or any other area badly infested with undesirable vegetation. Livestock can pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas.

2,4-D weed killers are also used in increasing amounts on corn and the various small grain crops throughout the country with excellent results.

WEED-IT—This is the grade recommended for the average user for treating lawns and more limited areas because of the ease of mixing and the greater safety factor. 1/2 pint treats up to 3000 sq. ft. (1 gal. to 1 acre). 1/2 pt. 65c; qt. \$1.65; gal. \$4.50; 5 gals. \$19.00.

2,4-D LIQUID CONCENTRATE—Preferred for large scale application for the commercial user and for farm acreage. A most economical type, containing 40% 2,4-D acid. From 1 pt. to 1 qt. will treat an acre. Pt. \$1.50; qt. \$2.75; gal. \$5.95; 5 gals. \$26.50.

2,4-D 40% BUTYL ESTER—This type is suggested for use on the hard-to-kill plants, such as poison ivy, poison oak, Canada thistle and others; also for roadsides and fence rows where there is little danger to valuable plants from mist and drift. 1 pt. treats 4/10 acre. Gal. \$5.95; 5 gals. \$26.50.

BRAMBLICIDE-WEEDICIDE—(2, 4, 5-T)—Formulated especially for more effective kill of brambles and brushy growth as well as weeds in waste places. Pt. \$2.25; Qt. \$4.00; Gal. \$11.00.

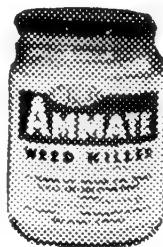
WEEDUST—A 2, 4-D bearing powder for use as spot treatment in dry form. Simply dust on weeds to be killed from shaker-top can. 12 oz. can 75c.

FEEDZ AND WEEDZ (G & O) NEW!—High analysis (6-10-4) lawn food and weed killer

combined. Now you can both feed and weed your lawn—at the same time. Economical too—use 15 to 20 lbs. to each 1000 sq. ft. Use it any time from early Spring until late Fall. 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

SEL-TOX a Selective Crab Grass Killer

This improved formulation of Phenyl Mercuric Acetate is the result of extensive experiments in Crab Grass control. Several applications properly timed are necessary for complete control. Dilute with water and spray over the area. Pint treats 1000 to 1500 sq. ft. 8 oz. \$1.00; Pt. \$1.50; Qt. \$2.50; 1/2 gal. \$4.75; Gal. \$9.00.

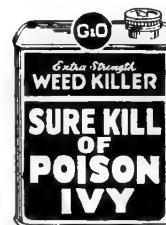


du Ponts AMMATE—The new non-flammable, Poison Ivy and weed killer. Non-hazardous to livestock; produces no prolonged soil sterility. 3/4 to 1 lb. of Ammate in one gal. water treats 100 sq. ft. Ask for circular. 2 lb. jar 85c; 6 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 350 lb. barrel \$70.00.

SODIUM TCA—Recommended for quack grass and certain other hard-to-kill noxious weeds. 10 lb. drum \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$27.00; 100 lbs. \$51.00.

G and O WEED KILLER—A sure exterminator of obnoxious plant life. Dilute in water; 1 part to 40. Fine for driveways, paths, tennis-courts or for spot-treating. Pt. 40c; qt. 65c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.50.

IRON SULPHATE (Copperas)—Used for acidifying soil and for killing chickweed, dandelions and other weed pests in lawns. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$5.95.



PEST KILLERS

CARBON DISULPHIDE—For control of ants and cutworms; also for weevil-infested grains. Lb. 75c; case of 12, \$8.00.

CHLORDANE—For ants, grubs, roaches and grasshoppers. Results of the past year have emphasized the efficiency of CHLORDANE either in the house or in the garden. Ask for prices.



GAS CARTRIDGE—For rodents and other animals which may be gassed in runways or other restricted areas. 6 for 55c; doz. \$1.00; per gross \$10.00.

CROW REPELLENT—Protects corn and melon seeds from being pulled or dug out by crows, pheasants, mice and other rodents. One half pint treats 1 bu. of corn. 1/2 pt. 35c; pt. 55c; qt. 85c.

CYANOGAS "A"—For destruction of ants, and ground moles, rats and other rodents, 4 oz. size 39c; lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

DISCOVERY (with DDT)—Peterman's new miraculous bed bug killer. One spraying is effective for months. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.75.

ELECTRIC RAT PASTE—Sure death to any that eat it. A time tested phosphorus paste. Spread on bread or other baits. 4 oz. 39c.

FORCE'S MOLE KILLER PELLETS—Made from foods that moles naturally eat, these pellets placed in the runways quickly kill the pests. 3 sizes. 75 pellets 50c; 185 for \$1.00; 875 for \$3.25.



CONTAINS DDT AND PYRETHRUM
Kills MOSQUITOES, FLIES, MOTHS
AND OTHER INSECTS.

SPECIAL 98c FULL 12 OZS.

MO-GO—Mole and gopher bait made of poison-impregnated peanuts. Pkt. 35c; 3 1/2 ozs. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

RED SQUILL PASTE—A semi-liquid extract of squill. Effective on rats or mice. Use either on foodstuffs or with water. 25c.

RED SQUILL POWDER—Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a safe, effective rat killer. Mix with hamburger or ground fish. 2 oz. can 50c; Lb. \$2.50.

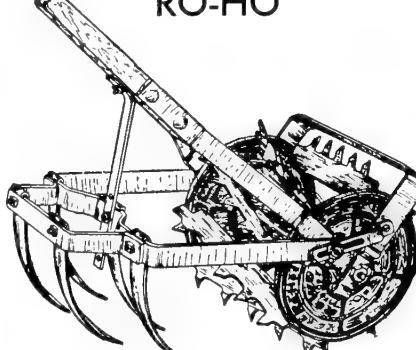
ROACH & ANT POWDER—A combination of 10% DDT, 10% Pyrethrum and 40% Sodium Fluoride. 6 ozs. 50c; Lb. \$1.00.

"ROUGH & READY" RAT BAIT—Prepared baits with Red Squill as the killing agent. Self-embalming—no odor from dead rats, safe to use around pets or poultry as it kills only rats. Pkg. of 12 baits 25c; full card of 16 pkgs. \$3.00.

STAR (spells "rats" backwards) Rat Bait—A ready-to-use red squill bait in moist form with horse meat base. 15 oz. can 75c.

AEROSOL INSECT-O-BLITZ—(Contains 3% DDT—2% Pyrethrum)—Exactly as formulated and used by the U. S. armed forces. Manufactured under government licenses and patents of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Kills Flies, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Silverfish, Lice, Bedbugs, Fleas, Roaches, Spiders and other similar insects. Each dispenser contains sufficient insecticide to spray an average 5-room house 40 times. Four seconds of spraying treats 1000 cu. ft. \$1.98.

RO-HO



The RO-HO Gardener

It weeds, hoes, cultivates and mulches your garden at walking speed. Cultivate deeply or just mulch the surface. Pushes easier than a lawn mower. Use it once and you'll never be without it. Fine for seed bed preparation. Each \$8.95.

KILL Crab Grass WITHOUT DESTROYING Lawn Grass ZOTOX



This amazing liquid chemical kills Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.



MR. BEEKEEPER:

We are exclusive Dayton area headquarters for the famous ROOT beekeepers supplies



HOFFMAN FRAME

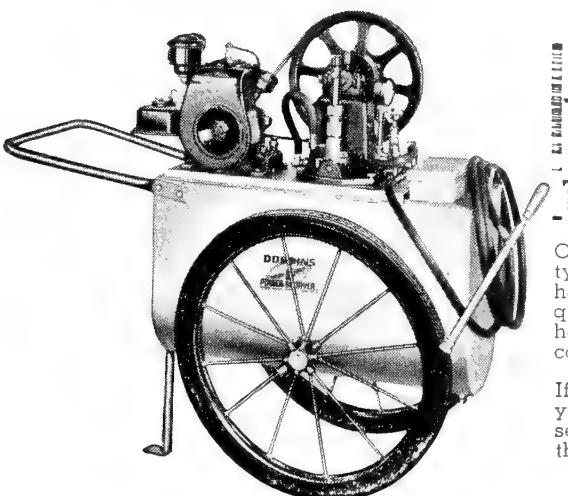
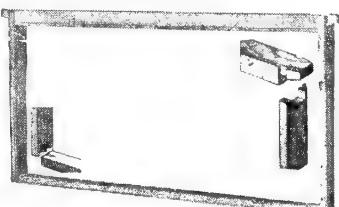
Illustrated herewith is the famous ROOT triple-locked corner Hoffman Frame. It is made of clear soft pine lumber, carefully inspected and milled on special machinery to the high standards of the A. I. Root Co. It's the strongest frame made.

Whether you keep bees as a backyard hobby or as a commercial enterprise, you'll find the A. I. Root line of beekeepers supplies second to none. The "ROOT" line is complete and we invite all beekeepers to come in and inspect this merchandise.

There is a reason why the ROOT line enjoys the largest sale of any line of bee supplies in the country. You can buy as much or as little as you need of any item.

Whether it's Bees or Bonnets—Cans or Covers—Gloves or Glue—remember this: if it's available, it will be in stock at the Garden Store.

Root
QUALITY
BEE SUPPLIES



SPRAYERS

Headquarters for the outstanding Hudson, Dobbins and Myers lines

Our stock of sprayers includes all types and sizes in both power and hand models. We welcome your inquiries, whether it is for a small household size or for a 400 gallon commercial unit.

If you need repair parts for a sprayer you already have, check with our service department. We may have the parts you need in stock.

FEENY CRANK DUSTER



We believe the FEENY Duster to be the finest crank duster on the market. The simple, accurate feed control is quickly and easily regulated to apply up to 25 or more pounds dust per acre. Equipped complete with extension and nozzles for dusting either one or two rows. Each \$19.50

Sturdy Construction, Simple, Positive Feed Control. Ball Bearing, Perfect Balance, High Speed 8 in. Fan.

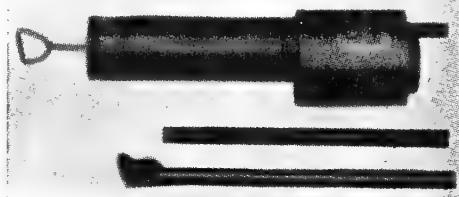
FEENY HAND DUSTER

The Feeny is the most popular piston-type duster ever introduced. Extension tubes enable the operator to work in an upright position, and the curved nozzle makes the duster adaptable for dusting the undersides of leaves as in bean beetle control, as well as for top dusting. Heavy sponge rubber compression ring insures that cylinders will not lose compression regardless of age or use.

MODEL F—1 qt. capacity \$1.75

MODEL D—2 qt. \$3.25

FEENY MODEL F One Quart Duster



Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER



Insect-O-Gun

- ... attaches to garden hose
- ... used by thousands everywhere
- ... Advertised in leading home and garden magazines.

NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$5.95

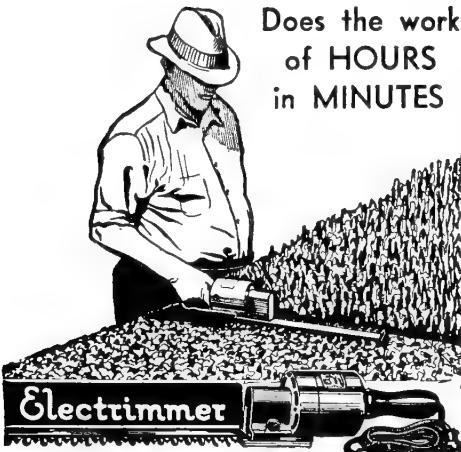
SCARE AWAY . . . The Modern Scarecrow

Rids gardens, orchards and berry patches of destructive birds and small animals . . . protects newly planted seeds, fruits and vegetables. 15 inch metallic strips frighten away pests with crackling noise, flashing light and fluttering motion. Easy to hang from string or wire. Pkg. of 10 (covers 20 x 20 ft.) 25c.



HORTICULTURAL NEEDS

SKILSAW ELECTRIMMER



Does the work
of HOURS
in MINUTES

Has $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. universal motor which operates from any light socket. Very easy to handle—weighs only 6 lbs. Enclosed gear case with special alloy gears packed with grease. Finest crucible steel cutter blade, 12 inches long. Complete with 6 ft. of rubber covered cord. Each \$37.50.

"SUNBEAM" Electric Shear

A famous name in electrical appliances. Precision-built in every detail. Plugs into any AC-DC household outlet. Very light weight with 12" cutting blade, \$37.50.

EXTENSION CORDS

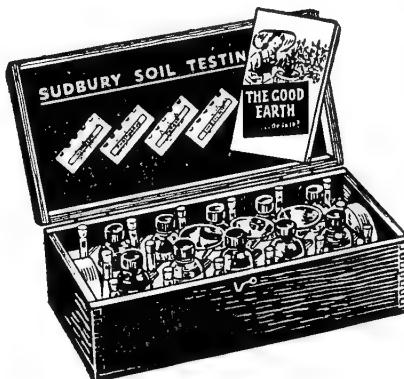
Rubber covered 16 gauge copper wire cord suitable for outdoor use with electric hedge shears or other appliances. Equipped with heavy duty type connectors. 50 ft. length, \$3.95; 100 ft. length, \$6.50.



WISS No. 908 "HY-POWER" Pruning Shear

Smooth, effortless cutting action prevents injury to the bark. Keen cutting edge remains sharp indefinitely. All parts replaceable. Heavily nickel plated. Each \$2.50.

SUDBURY Soil Test Kits



Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash content and the degree of acidity.

Home Garden Kit (20 tests)	\$ 2.50
Club Model (50 tests)	4.75
Horticultural Model "B"	12.50
Professional Deluxe Model "A"	22.50
Additional testing fluid: 2-oz. bottle..	1.00
6-oz. bottle	\$2.00.

TREE SUPPLIES

TREE WRAP PAPER—Water-repellent "Krinkle-Kraft" paper in rolls 4 inches wide and 150 ft. long. Use it to protect young trees from weather, rodents and insects. Per roll 75c

TREE WOUND PAINT—(Toch Bros.) A penetrating antiseptic paint, not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Stops bleeding, prevents decay and promotes rapid healing. Pt. 45c; qt. 75c; gal. \$2.00.

SPRA-SHIELD—Protects young trees, roses and shrubbery against mice and rabbits. Eliminates tree wrappings. Spray it on the bark with any sprayer. Qt. \$1.75; gal. \$3.90; 5 gal. \$16.00.

DE-K-PRUF—Low cost protection against rot and mildew. Its use triples the life of wood in contact with soil. Use it for flats, posts, porches, greenhouses, etc. Qt. 90c; Gal. \$2.90; 5 gal. \$13.50.

GRAFTING WAX—The famous Trowbridges—best on the market. Use it for budding, or grafting or as a cavity fill. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 45c; 1 lb. 75c.

GRO-QUICK HEATING CABLE FOR HOTBEDS-COLD FRAMES-OPEN GROUND	
Cut Germination Time 2/3. Root Cuttings in 6 Days Seed Up in 30 Hrs. Transplant 2 Weeks Sooner!	
J40A	Cable & Thermo: for 1 sash.....
S80A	for double sash — 36 sq. ft.
J40	40 ft. 200 watt, cable only.....
S80	80 ft. 400 watt, cable only.....
	\$6.75
	\$9.00
	\$2.25
	\$4.50

NATIONAL Eezy Wear GARDEN GLOVES

Give you everything
you want



All-Leather DIRT-PROOF
SOFT AS KID Easy to Wear
Durable WASHABLE
Outwear 6 pairs of fabric.
Also ideal for house, base-
ment, garage, furnace, etc.
Women's sizes — small,
med., large; Men's —
small, med., large.
Sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10. Per
pair \$1.25.

"Green Thumb" Garden Gloves



They really
have a green
thumb and their
chamois-like fabric
is impregnated with
a special treatment
which makes them dirt-repellent and
remarkably long wearing. Every gar-
dener needs a pair of these attractively
styled gloves to protect her hands.
Washable, non-shrinking.

Sizes small, medium and large 79c

Patented individual
hothouses protect
seedlings, young
plants during criti-
cal period of root
establishment
against FROST, HOT
SUN, STORMS, IN-
SECTS. Hotkaps
ripen plants three
weeks earlier, in-
crease yield 18% to
51%. 25 for 70c;
100 for \$2.75; 250
for \$4.65; 1,000 for
\$14.65. Steel HOT-
KAP setter \$1.95
each. Fibreboard
setter 20c.



HOTKAPS

Flat-Pak Plant Forcer gets the jump on Ol' Man Winter! While winter rages, start your spring vegetables and flowers in this new scientific plant forcer. Sturdy stainless steel, with adjustable plastic window to admit beneficial sun rays. Easily ventilated on warm, balmy days.

Can be assembled or disassembled in 3 minutes. Parts fit perfectly and lock together securely. Sections may be added if desired. The first really practical unit of its type. Stores in its own carton, the size of a card table.

ONLY \$15.95

Electric heating cable for Flat-Pak, 60
watt, No. M-26 \$2.80

Gardens in Bloom by Planting Time

with the remarkable new

FLAT-PAK PLANT- FORCER

Recommended by Mrs.
K. S. Gill, Honorary
President, Garden Club
of Ohio





How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points: Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of 18 inches is desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed.

DAHLIAS

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully.

Soil needs of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important.

Fertilizing calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer.

Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil.

Culture. Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom.

Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants and encourages long stems.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot

weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

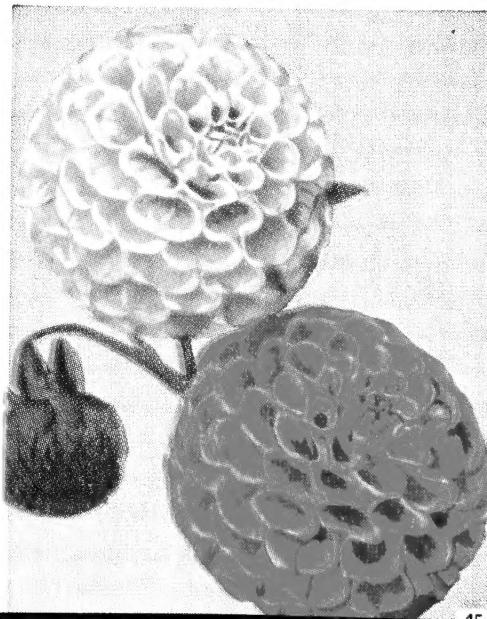
FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they rot.

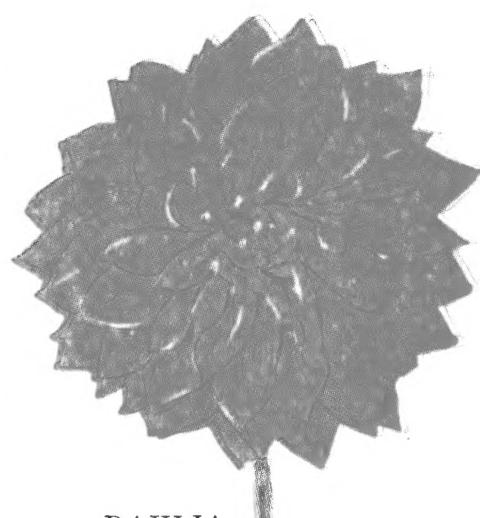
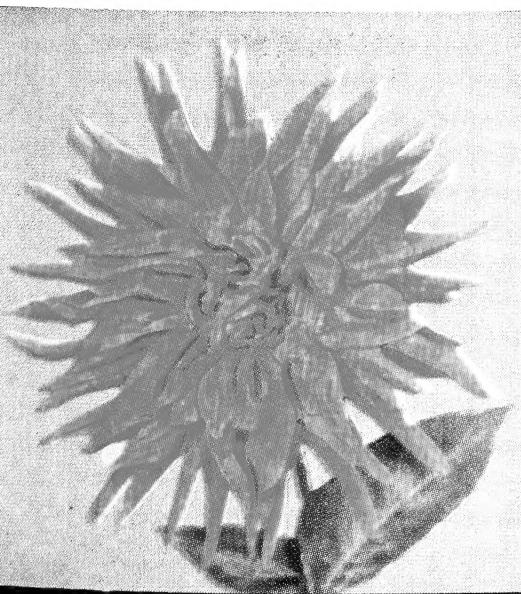
LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies.

POMPON DAHLIAS



CACTUS DAHLIA



DAHLIA

Formal Decorative

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers!

Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

WHEN IS A "BULB" NOT A "BULB"?

Do you know the difference between **true bulbs, corms** and **tubers**? A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves. Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistils—is formed.

CORMS resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the **embryo flowers** are not formed within the heart of the corm itself. They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season.

TUBERS differ from true bulbs in that they are **underground stems** with eyes or buds on the surface. While **some** tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, **others rebuild their energy**, increase in size, and give bloom the next season.

PROPER BULB PLANTING

Take special care to plant your bulbs the right depth, as shallow planting causes much failure in successful bulb growth. While proper planting depth varies with soil conditions, you'll be safe in following the rule of covering the top of the bulb with soil equalling three times its greatest diameter. In preparing the planting pocket for your bulbs, be sure the bottom is broad enough to permit the bulb base to rest on the soil. If an air pocket is left, the roots are quite likely to dry out before the bulb has had a chance to start its growth.

WRONG WRONG RIGHT



Avoid "stingy" pockets

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Gladiolus

ALL THRIPI-TREATED LARGE CLEAN BULBS

Varieties below are priced 2 for 15c; doz. 70c; 100, \$5.50.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat, lighter in throat, 6 to 8 immense blooms open at one time.

Barcarolle—Large ruffled orange; many open, good spikes; late but good.

Beacon—Clear scarlet, with large creamy throat blotch. 8 to 10 florets.

Dream o' Beauty—Large rose red. A very popular shade. Tall strong grower.

Gold Dust—Good deep yellow, early. Medium sized blooms on tall spikes.

Golden Dream—Clear deep yellow. Mid-season. Very tall spike with many flowers open at one time. Distinctive.

King Lear—Clear deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals. Extremely large, heavily ruffled. Early.

Phyllis McQuiston—Large glowing pink shading a little lighter in throat; 5 or more open on long spike.

Picardy—Soft shrimp pink without flecking. Soft inconspicuous feathering of rose. Very large.

Snow Princess—Fine white of good size and form. Many open blooms, perfectly placed. Stems never crook.

Vagabond Prince—An unusual iridescent garnet brown color, lighter in upper throat and with small blotch of glowing flame scarlet on lip petal.

Varieties below are priced: 2 for 25c; doz. \$1.25; 100 \$9.75.

Big Top—New huge light pink, rose throat blotch; tall spikes. A "must have."

Burma—Deep rose, intensely ruffled. Large florets, good spikes. Don't overlook it!

Elizabeth the Queen—Clear mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. Large, fine form and opens 7 to 8 blooms at a time.

Leading Lady—A winner of top honors in shows the past 5 years. Cream-white self, large flowers on strong spikes.

Varieties below are priced: 3 for 25c; doz. 85c; 100 \$6.50.

Anna Mae—New pure white, very early. 4 to 6 large florets open; good spike.

Badger Beauty—Distinct lavender, neat form; good dependable grower.

Black Opal—The most satisfactory dark red. Rich in color, large, well-placed florets on large flower head.

Blue Beauty—Light blue, edges of petals lined with violet-blue. Throat somewhat lighter on upper petals, darker on lower.

Corona—Large cream, rose picotee edge. Consistently good and popular show flower.

Ethel Cave Cole—Large, wide-open florets of clear, light pink, soft, rosy tone in throat. A must in any collection.

Purple Supreme—Fine shade of purple enhanced by a line of silver around each petal. Tall strong grower, show flower.

Rosa Van Lima—Light rose pink. Up to 8 large blooms on strong spike.

Silentium—A tall white, with carmine throat. Large florets, fine spikes. Early and quite superior to others in its class.

Stoplight—New brilliant red, lightly ruffled blooms, flat and wide open. Consistent performer and heat resistant.

Valeria—Clear, bright scarlet with silky sheen. Very satisfactory in every way. Large florets, tall flower heads.

White Gold—Enormous, slightly ruffled cream flowers with yellow throat. Well liked by all who have grown it.

RAINBOW MIXED GLADIOLUS

This is a fine hand made mixture, composed of varieties selected for harmonious coloring. All are tall, large flowered varieties. Select No. 1 size, disease-free bulbs only. Dozen 65c; 100 \$5.00.

BEGONIAS

(Tuberous Rooted)

Camellia-flowered double varieties in top-size bulbs only. Order by color; dark red, scarlet, rose, orange, white and yellow. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

CALADIUM

Elephant Ear—Each 30c; doz. \$3.30.

Fancy Leaved—Colorful foliage in contrasting hues. Nice pot subjects or for outdoors. Jumbo bulbs; assorted colors. 3 for \$1.25; dozen \$4.50.

CANNAS

Ask us for varieties and prices.

DAHLIAS

Boxed assortment of 6 roots, all different, large flowering, each individually labelled. Guaranteed to grow. Planting instructions included. Per box of 6 roots \$1.35.

LILIES

For Spring Planting

Available in March and April. All lilies offered here are large 8-9" circumference bulbs and will bloom this season.

Auratum (Gold-banded) . . Ea. 69c; 3 for \$1.90

Henryii Ea. 59c; 3 for \$1.65

Regale Ea. 29c; 3 for \$0.75

Rubrum Ea. 75c; 3 for \$2.00

OXALIS

Deppei

Flowers deep rose. Useful for border or as pot subjects. Doz. 50c; 100 for \$3.50.

PEONIES

Available in September. Ask us for varieties and prices.

TUBEROSES

Double Pearl. Top size bulbs. Each 22c; doz. \$2.20.

Best of ALL means GARDEN-ALL

INSTANT TOOL ATTACHMENT
EXCLUSIVE DEPTH
CONTROL

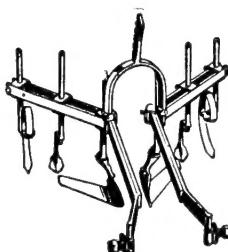
Garden-All
LAWN and GARDEN TRACTOR

A TOOL FOR
EVERY NEED—EVERY SEASON

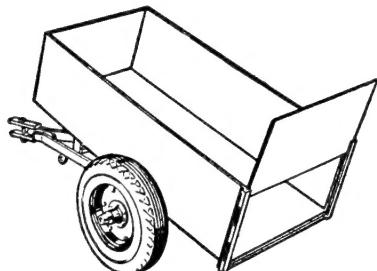
The Culti-Vette, Garden-All's
sensational economy model.



DISC HARROW—Reversible type with 12" discs. Equipped with zerk alemite fittings. 26" cut \$28.75. 36" cut \$33.75.



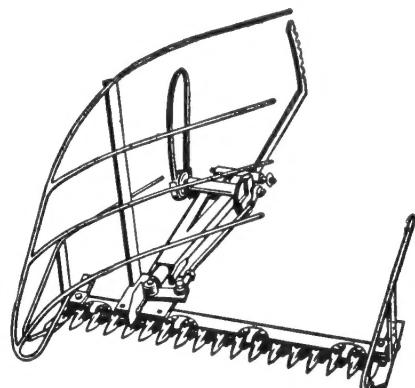
CULTIVATOR—Designed for accurate tool control and high plant clearance. All types of shovels. \$21.00 to \$26.75.



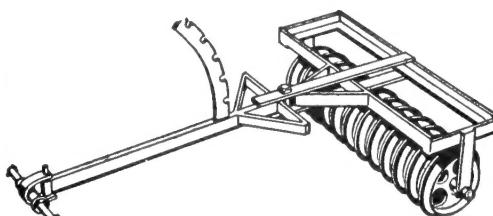
DUMP TRAILER—All steel welded construction with 4:00x8" tires. Equipped with hand operated brakes. Capacity 1000 lbs. \$75.50.



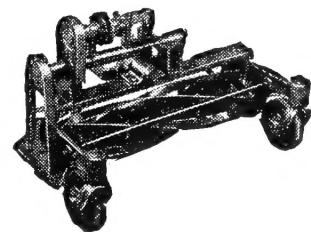
PLOW—General purpose 8" plow. Attaches to adj. drawbar. Complete with rolling coulter. \$34.80.



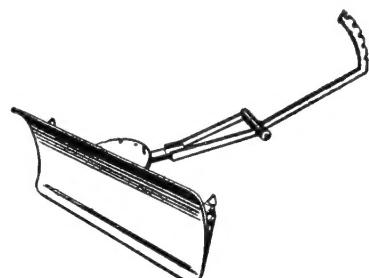
SICKLE BAR MOWER—Equipped with 2 in. sections. Clutch control independent of tractor. 30" cut \$72.00; 36" cut \$78.25. (Weed deflector extra)



CULTIPACKER—A must for refined seed bed preparation. 27 inches wide. Weight 125 lbs. \$27.15.



LAWN MOWER—Heavy duty reel type mower. Very easy to handle. Separate clutch control. 24 to 30 inch cutting width. \$71.95 to \$115.50.



SCRAPER—Year-round tool. Efficient 36" snow plow and junior bulldozer for terracing and grading. \$34.50.

AS LOW AS \$169

Walking and Riding Models

**Ask for folder showing
numerous other Attachments**

**EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS
IF DESIRED**

**All prices quoted subject
to change without notice**

THE GARDEN STORE

Exclusive Montgomery County Distributors.

ROSES FOR 1950

Standard and Patented Varieties

All stock northern California-grown. All listed varieties are Hybrid Teas unless otherwise noted. Stocks available about March 1. All guaranteed (1) true to name, (2) to bloom first normal blooming season, and (3) select No. 1 grade.

NEW 1950 INTRODUCTIONS

	Each
Capistrano	\$2.50
Fashion (floribunda)	2.00
Mission Bells	2.50
Sutter's Gold	2.50

THIS GROUP \$2.00 EACH

Forty-Niner	San Fernando
New Yorker	Tallyho
	Peace

THIS GROUP \$1.50 EACH

Charlotte Armstrong	Mirandy
Crimson Glory	Nocturne
Horace McFarland	Picture
Katherine T. Marshall	Poinsettia
Lowell Thomas	Rose of Freedom
Mary M. McBride	Rubaiyat
McGredy's Yellow	Taffeta

STANDARD VARIETIES

	\$1.10 Each
Ami Quinard	Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Christopher Stone	Mrs. Sam McGredy
Condesa de Sastago	McGredy's Ivory
Editor McFarland	Mme. Joseph Perraud
E. G. Hill	Mrs. E. P. Thom
Etoile de Hollande	Pink Dawn
Frau Karl Druschki (Hyb. Perpetual)	President Hoover
Heinrich Gaede	Soeur Therese
K. A. Victoria	Talisman
	The Doctor

CLIMBING VARIETIES

	Each
American Beauty	\$1.10
Blaze	1.50
Clbg. Crimson Glory	2.00
Clbg. E. de Hollande	1.10
Clbg. K. A. Victoria	1.10
Clbg. Mrs. P. S. Dupont	1.10
Crimson Rambler	1.10
Dr. J. H. Nicolas	1.50
Dr. Van Fleet	1.10
Paul's Scarlet	1.10

FLORIBUNDAS (Everblooming)

	Each
Else Poulsen	\$1.10
Fashion (New 1950)	2.00
Floradora	1.10
Goldilocks	1.50
Lafayette Improved	1.10
Pinocchio	1.25
Red Pinocchio	1.50
World's Fair	1.25

QUANTITY PRICES

These rates apply only to stated quantities of any one variety:

	3 for	10 for
\$1.10 varieties	\$2.75	\$ 9.00
1.25 varieties	3.15	10.25
1.50 varieties	3.75	12.25
2.00 varieties	5.00	16.50
2.50 varieties	6.25	20.50

The Garden Store

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET

Dayton, Ohio